## RELIGIOUS.

## Christian Researches.

For the Boston Recorder. the Valley of the Euphrates a Field of Missions NUMBER IV.

NUMBER IV.

Facilities for Missionary Operations.

While this article has been under the hands of the writer, intelligence has been received that Ibrahim, raid is claiming from the Sultan the whole of Syria, and the District of Adama; and that this victorious general grants free toleration, and orders that Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem be not molested, its moreover suggested by one of our missionaries in Syria, that Damascus will probably soon become an eligible station for a mission. We have already an introduction to this whole country by the mission at Beyroot; and with this city, easy communication may be had through the station on the Island of Malta.

routes of trade are already open through Aleppo, me direction to Orfa, Diarbekir, and the region the routes of trace are arready open through Aleppo, in one direction to Orfa, Diarbekir, and the region of the contemplated mission to the Nestorians of Oorniah. In another direction there is a route to Bagdad, and thence to Persia in the east, or Bassora and the Persian gulf in the south east. The interest of the people will keep these routes open; and the order, which the Epgyptian government will establish, will render it as sale to travel in this country as it is in Egypt, since Mehemet Ali has reigned there. The roate to Oormiah from Aleppo is much shorter than from Constantinople to that place, and a good government will soon make the road safe.

The overland journey from Europe to India will be made through this valley, when the government of law shall be established, and now, in some cases, disordered as the country is, this is the route taken to Bagdad and the Persian gulf, rather than that from St. Petersburg through Tiflis and Tebriz, or from Constantinople through Erzroom and Tebriz, or from Constantinople through Erzroom and Tebriz, ladeed the idea of taking this route has been zealtom Constantinople through Erzroom and Tebriz, added the idea of taking this route has been zealusly entertained in Europe; and a British officer 
pasvery closely and accurately examined the whole 
gourse of the Euphrates, and affirms the practicabilty of navigating it from the Persian Gulf to the 
can of Birt, within about 60 miles of Aleppo, 
flouid the Euphrates be navigated by steam boats 
Birt (Bir or Beer) it would become a great and thoroughfare of goods and travellers; and the els of communication, which commerce would would afford facilities for the operations of

even in the state in which the country has en, Europeans have passed through it, and have ided in it for business; and Christians may do the ne for the noble purpose of diffusing the know-

re of God.

the inhabitants are now in a very unfavorable to listen to the gospel; but they are quite as reptible of improvement as the Catholic populator in despotic kingdoms of Europe; and I may they are as accessible as the population of some testant sovereignties. Men, every where, withthe influence of true religion, are substantially same; and the man who lives on the banks of Euphrates, has reason, and conscience, and deof happiness, as well as he who dwells by the me; and the general considerations which will see one, will move the other.

ne; and the general considerations which will be come, will move the other.

In Mahomedan countries are fast undergoing a nige. Says the Penny Magazine of London, he present Sultan, among his many reforms and rovements, has succeeded to set the press to kin carnest. Many elementary works have been ted, some three or four of a higher character, History and general Geography, and now a spaper (that novelty for the Turks,) comes regly from the Sultan's printing office, and a cirted through the vast empire. Before this, and su the total through the vast empire. Before this, and stup to the last year, they were in the conditate at all Europe was in 400 years ago, or pressly to the invention of printing, when only the paratively rich could afford to buy a book or any g to read." Mr. Goodell, in the Missionary and for June, 1832, writes, "The changes now oduced into almost every thing by Sultan Mahod, cannot fail to have an important bearing on system of education. Indeed, an Academy ald exists at Kass Keni, near the city of Constanding and the higher branches of the mathematics of the e, will move the other.

MIND.

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12 to \$25 cerber with an in part. July 24.

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Ensity on Prihandred deliant schools with period for the approse deliare for HAYDEN.

Alexandria to Cairo, and from Alexandria to ta and Damietta; and M Abro, the cousin of timister, is about to establish on them public coaches;—he has introduced steam boats, navigate the Nile. He has patronized the syment, by Mr. Briggs, of two Englishmen, for the purpose from this country [Eng.] in a forward rin different parts of the Desert; he has discovered, through their operations, very fine water in the Desert, between Cairo Surz. He has encouraged the greath of the country of the parts of the patronized the mission attained and adjoining it. The mission attained and the two native teachers and under the patronized the patronized the result of the patronized the schools, containing in all 1072 pupils—972 boys and 100 girls.

The parish of Panditeripo is also on the coast, directly west of Tillipally and adjoining it. The mission attained are within about 5 miles of the patronized the result of the English Church Missionary Society, and soon after removed to Batticotta to take charge of the Mission College—as it may properly be called.

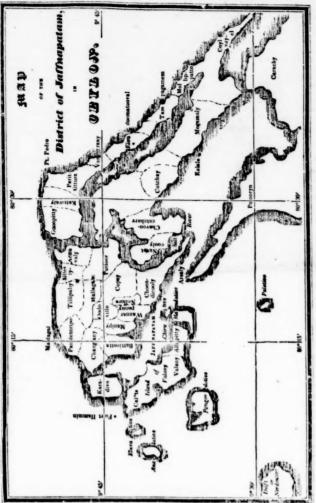
The situation of the mission premises at Batticotile: he is about to construct carriage-roads d regular sittings 40 days in each year, and discuss, for his information, the interests ts of his different provinces. He patronizes nts of his different provinces. He patronizes lication of a weekly newspaper in Arabic rkish, for the instruction of his people. And, he protects all Christian merchants, who are in his country, not only in time of peace, but time of war." Such is the government now had over Such

very remarkable appointment of Provihetry remarkance appointment of Provi-hat two such rulers as the Sultan of Turkey Pacha of Egypt should be raised up at this hissionary effort, and at this crisis of evan-perations in the regions they govern. It be-the approbation of Jehovah on our religious ses.

Valley of the Euphrates lies between the lati-St. Augustine and Philadelphia; and there ill country" accessible, should missionaries

ed States have now considerable com-Turkey; and the trade would greatly should agriculture, the arts, government, inly morals be improved; and then compass with home will be more easy. Books y in existence for teaching the languages offy, and the Scriptures are already printel languages. The voyage from Boston is about 40 days, and from Malta to Bey-Libidays. Some of our dearly beloved. ut 15 days. Some of our dearly beloved in Christ are already on the ground to wel-ew laborers; and advise them respecting n respecti tions. Many circumstances invite the Christians to this portion of the globe. we received the heavenly light of revenow from our favored continent the light must be reflected back.

FOR POLAND. -- An anonymous friend has the Edinburgh Bible Society a donation of ds sterling, to be used in supplying with following natives: C. Augustus Goodrich, Natire families in Warsaw and the vicinity Preacher; Nathamet, Care Female Central Schools suffered most during the late war.



CEYLON MISSION.

The company of missionaries who sailed from C. Kingsbury, Reader. Kingsbury, however, is stathis port in June last, will probably arrive in October or November at Point Pedro,—which will be seen at the N. E. corner of the above map. The nearest mission station is Tillipally, distant about fourteen miles. The coasts of the island are generally flat, covered with rice fields, interspersed with rally flat, covered with rice fields, interspersed with was the widow of Mr. Frost, late missionary at the second of th

Rev. Levi Spaulding, a native of Jeffrey, N. H., now about 42 years old. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, where he held a high rank as a scholar; and studied Theology at Andover. Mrs. Spaulding was Miss Christie of Antrim, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. S. have been in Ceylon about 15 years. There they will also meet with the following native.

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There they will not the machines of their children's lives, and entitled to take them away when they can foresticate them away when they can foresticate the misselves the arbiters of their children's lives, and entitled to take them away when they can foresticate the misselves the arbiters of their children's lives, and entitled to take them away when t Preparatory School; Dewasagayam and Paramanthy School Visiters,—that is, visiters of the Free Schools situated, about half a mile from the sea shore and in established in the vicinity of this station, with native teachers. The house occupied by Mr. S. is ancient, of one story according to the custom of the country but substantial and comfortable. This house, with the adjoining church and grounds, was the property of government, by whom the use of it was granted to the missionaries. On the arrival of Messrs. Warren and Poor in 1816, the buildings were much Warren and Poor in 1816, the buildings were much out of repair—the large stone church which is withis a native of Danvestee, and a little in a few feet of the dwelling house, not having had is a native of Danvestee, and a little "He has encouraged the formation of regurance offices, and authorized Christian merto acquire a property in lands, houses and
s. He has employed an English civil-engigreat eminence on a very liberal salary, to
te all the canals in the country, and the course

Nile: he is about to expense of the mission. There is a boarding
school, because the pupils are preparing for the higher SemiCeylon together. His first wife (a daughter of Mr. cause the pupils are preparing for the higher Semi- Ceylon together. His first wife (a daughter of Mr. nary at Batticotta. It contains 50 pupils, under the Bulfinch of Lynn,) died it 1821. His first station

> own funds-with the expectation, however, that the expense would ultimately be defraved by the mis-He was licensed to preach soon after his arrival in Ceylon. He is assisted by the following natives: T. W. Coe, Reader; S. P. Brittnin, D. Gavtier and Sethunporapully, Assistants; John Cheesman, Medical Assistant; Sanders Saguran, Superintendant of Schools. Native members of the Church, 23; Free Schools, 16; Scholars, 406, viz. 366 boys, and 40 girls.

The parish of Oodooville is S. E. of Panditeripo, and the stations about 5 or 6 miles apart. O. is 5 miles north of Jaffnapatam, the capital of the dis-trict. Missionary, Rev. Miron Winslow, a native of Williston, Vt., a brother of the Rev. Mr. Winslow of this city. He is a graduate of Middlebury College, and studied theology at Andover. This station was first occupied in 1829 by Messrs. Winslow and Spaulding. Mrs. Winslow, who was a daughter of the late Charles Lathrop, Esq. of Norwich, Ct. died in January last. Mrs. Hutch ings, one of the mission company who lately left Boston, was a sister of hers, and will probably hear nothing of her death till she arrives in Ceylon. Mr. W.'s only son, a pious and lovely boy, died in New York last year soon after arriving in this country .-The mission church has 49 native members. Here is a Boarding School for Females, - an institution of great interest and promise, containing 26 pupils. The whole number of schools connected with the station is 21; containing 836 scholars, -678 males, and 158 females. Mr. Winslow is assisted by the

I. Lawrence and Joshua, Superintendents of schools;

rally flat, covered with rice fields, interspersed with was the widow of Mr. Frost, late missionary at forests of cocoa trees; and the whole district of Bombay, and is Mr. W.'s second wife. She is Jaffina, in which the American mission is located, a sister of the Rev. John S. Emerson, missionary to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. W. was formerly to the Sand

Batticotta is the most important of the five stations, and the farthest from Point Pedro. It adjoins Manepy on the west. The mission house is pleasantly situated, about half a mile from the sea shore and in full view of it. Missionaries, Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs and Rev. Daniel Poor. Mr. Meigs is a native of Bethlem, Ct. and a graduate of Yale College. At Andover, where he studied theology, he was an asseniate of the first, American missionaries. He is a seriate of the first. American missionaries. He is not only the first and defead them; but man can divest himself far below the brute creation.

\* \* April 7. To day we got under way. I cannot only its natice of the first. American missionaries. He is ers, J. Codman and J. Champlin, Teachers in the and the farthest from Point Pedro. It adjoins Man-Andover, where he studied theology, he was an associate of the first American missionaries. He is now 44 years old, and has resided at Batticotta 16 years,—having been associated with Mr. Richards, in the establishment of that station. Mrs. M. was Miss Peet, also a native of Connecticut.—Mr. Poor is a native of Danvers, in this state, and a little older than Mr. M. He held a high rank as a scholar at Dartmouth, and studied theology at Andover, where he and Mr. Meigs were classmates. They were also ordained and sailed for Ceylon together. His first wife (a daughter of Mr. Bulfinch of Lynn,) died it 1821. His first station

ers about no establish on them public ers above mentioned. In the vicinity and under watches,—be had introduced steam heats, more as force and the mission, there are 26 free hers, which the register of the Rev. Mr. Knight of the English ment, by Mr. Briggs, of two Englishment, by Mr. Briggs, of two Englishment, by Mr. Briggs, of two Englishment, being a discovered, through their operations, for white course of the Bert. Mr. Knight of the English class of the Bert. Mr. Knight of the Bert. Mr. Knig

ers and Teachers in the Seminary: S. Worcester, G. Dashiel, J. Griswold, and F. Ashbury, Teachers in Tanul and English; Methuen, Teacher of Eng lish school; Sammoogum, Tanul Teacher; E. Porter, Assissant; Ambalavanum, Superintendent of Preacher; Nathaniel, Catechist; R. W. Bailey,

ne following are extracts from the forthcoming lound of Mr. Gutzlaff: Citof Amoy-Infanticide and Traffic in Females.

GUTZLAFF'S JOURNAL.

Citof Amoy—Infanticide and Traffic in Females.

Aer many delays we finally arrived at Amoy.

Tis place is situated on a very large island, on the It side of a bay, which deeply indents the country, id forms numerous islands. The city is very extenive, and contains at least two hundred thousanduhabitants. All its streets are narrow, the temps numerous, and a few large houses owned by raithy merchants. Its excellent harbor has madst, from time immemorial, one of the greatest empiams of the empire, and one of the most importat markets of Asia. Vessels can sail up close to thehouses, load and unload with the greatest facility have shelter from all winds, and mentering or leving the port, experience no danger of getting ashor. The whole adjacent country being sterile, force the inhabitants to seek some means of subsistere. Endowed with an enterprising spirit, and unwaried in the pursuit of gain, they visited all parts of the Chinese empire, gradually became hold sailos, and settled as merchants all along the coast. Thustbey colonized Formosa, which from that period to this, has been their granary; visited and settled to be ladion Archivelane. Cochin-China, and

sailois, and settled as merchants all along the coast. Thustbey colonized Formosa, which from that period to his, has been their granary; visited and settled in he ladian Archipelago, Cochin-China, and Siam. A population constantly overflowing demanded constant resources for their subsistence, and this they fisud in colonization. This they have pronoted all alone the coast of China, up to Mantchou Tartary. As soon as the colonists amass sufficientmoney they return home, which they leave again when all is spent.

This constant emigration of the male part of the people iontributes very much to the destruction of domest happiness. It is a general custom among them todrown a large proportion of the new born female hildren. This unnatural crime is so common among them, that it is perpetrated without any feeling, and even in a laughing mood; and to ask a man of any distinction whether he has daughters, is a mark of great rudeness. Neither the government nor the noral sayings of their sages have put a stop to this nearious custom. The father has authority over the hes of his children, and disposes of them according to his pleasure. The bays enjoy the greater shee of parental affection. Their birth is considered one of the greatest and most fortunate events of rafamily. They are cherished and indulged to a ligh degree; and if the father dies, the son assums a certain authority over his mother. There is as carried on a regular traffic in females. These fact are as revolting to humanity as disgusting to detal. They may serve however, to stimulate the zea of Christian females to promote the These fact are as revolting to humanity as disgust-ing to detal. They may serve however, to stimu-late the zea of Christian females to promote the welfare of me of the largest portions of their sex, to giving them the glorious Gospel of our Saviour— that Gospelawhich alone restores females to their their properrank in society. It is pleasing to ob-serve that there is now a benevolent association in Females of the system purpose of instructing Chris-

res, as well by their capital as by their superior enterprize and industry. Strongly attached to their early home, they either return as soon as they have acquired a small property, or they make large remittances.

character. Solicitous to cultivate friendship with strangers, they have always associated with them freely, whenever beyond the reach of government. They have been frequently entrusted with high offices, by those foreign states where they have resided as colonists. One of their descendants, as late as the middle of the last century, ascended the throne of Siam. I am acquainted with his son, who became a physician instead of a king, but who, notwithstanding this degradation, possesses royal virtues, and too much sagacity, to be a usurper. He is wise enough to prefer a quiet, humble life, to the pageantry of royalty, with the disaffection of a nation, indignast at seeing a foreigner on the throne. Healing the sick.—Distribution of Books.

I was fully employed in healing the sick, who came in crowds from all quarters. They were affected to the content of the content of the content of the content of the strangers and montered to the strangers and montered to the strangers are twents have been produced by as little.

Who are 100 mless N. E. of Marso.

\* 400 or 500 miles N. E. of Macao.

flicted with cutaneous diseases and opthalmic complaints. A great many complained of the "heartache," others of the asthma, and not a few of coughs. I was highly rejoiced that they came and afforded so good opportunities of proving our friendly intentions. Some among them were suffering intensely, and after being reliaved, shewed themselves very grateful. Their presents were very numerous, and their letters of thanks very hearty: I had often more than a hundred a day, and might have had triple the number, if I had time to attend to all the applicants.

I praise God for the grace bestowed upon me, to be a distributor of his holy word. Here was ample opportunity to communicate these holy treasures; for

I praise God for the grace bestowed upon me, to be a distributor of his holy word. Here was ample opportunity to communicate these holy treasures; for the people were anxious to see and study the books which theensperor was to examine. Often when I came upon deck all handswere stretched out to receive them; a scuffle would ensue, and loud complaints were vented by them whose wishes were not satisfied. I frequently visited the adjacent villages; the houses were comfortable, except from their want of cleanliness. The people themselves seemed to bestow little care to wash their persons and preserve neatness; and hence the frequency of cutaneous diseases. They were invariably friendly when we entered their dwelling and communicative upon all our questions. After passing through the villages, we generally found a temple built with great care. But a small part of this was destined to religious purposes, the larger part was a stage. This seems to be true of all the temples we saw, and is truly characteristic of the regard in which the Chinese hold their idols, and of the manner of worship which they offer to them. offer to them.

## Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder. TO "A TEACHER."

I mean not to interfere with M. in the passing re-marks I make on the number of Sabbath School scholmarks I make on the number of Sabbath School school ars, as my aim is principally at another point. I would only say, therefore, that some, if not many Sabbath Schools may not be reported; as all the pedobaptist Churches and communicants are not reported. I know all are not reported to the general Association; and it is probable many are not. I question the utility of numbering the Church or her children, any further than rough estimates in sound numbers.

But, any point with A Teacher is on the use of the word Sunday instead of Sabbath. To say nothing of his using it twelve times in the Recorder, Aug. 21, and its use in the next piece, thirty-ontimes, for which indeed he is not responsible any further than he gives a sanction to it, by his example, I object to the use of Sunday for Sabbath, at all.

I presume that neither A Teacher, nor the author I presume that neither A Teacher, nor the author of the next piece in the same paper, nor the public generally, are aware of the evils, which the use of Sunday for the holy Subbath, insidiously introduces. I say insidiously, as it introduces evils unawares. And, probably, many that use that heathenish term, think no evil in so doing. But who is not aware that great effects are produced by little causes? that great effects are produced by fittle causes? I suppose this looks like a very little thing, as it is one word. But little as it may seem, I object to the use of it for the following reasons.

1. But not principally, Surday was used by those idolaters, who worshipped the nn, to designate that day of worship from other days.

If our youth are in danger of imbibling un-christian and heathenish notions at our colleges, by study-in and heathenish notions at our colleges, by study-

ian and heathenish notions at our colleges, by studying, as classics, heathen authors, as some judicio ing, as classics, heathen authors, as some judicious men have supposed, are we not all in danger of evil, by using the word to designate the holy day of sacred rest, which the heathen used for the day of devotion to the sun? Is there not a tendency to degrade the first day of the week, and bring it down, by a sort of involuntary comparison, to the level of the heathen Sunday? Associations are unavoidable. 2. It is a needless and useless dereliction of the term

Sabbath.

Who can tell of any advantage gained by it? The word is easy to pronounce, and easy to be understood. It is easy to pronounce as an adjunct. It is as easy to say Sabbath School as Sunday School; and much easier than Lord's day school, as some will have it; and, probably, with studied design, as we may see in another particular. It cannot therefore be changed for the sake of each preparagitation. be changed for the sake of case in pronunciation. nor for intelligence; nor can I see any sufficient

that country. The roof (there was none when his the missionaries arrived) is sustained by two rows of massice pillars, 20 in number, each lot meaning the divine word are greater in this place that is not incumerence, supporting 19 fine arches. Two thirds of it was shought to be enough for the uprospose. The dwelling has been assistant to the country of the massice pillars, 20 in the curious, the state of the accommodation of the Seminary, Other Hall—annuel in honor of six places and Smaller rooms. Appropriate buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the Seminary, Other Hall—annuel in honor of six places and Smaller of the seminary and a seminary, and the seminary and a seminary. The seminary are a shool of high character in which an extensive and liberal course of study, intended the care of Mr. Poor about 10 years. The number of students is 33, 36 of shools in the seminary and the commodation of the same labor as we approve Latin. In their dealing, the seminary and a seconomic study in the seminary and a seconomic study in the seminary and a seconomic study in the seminary and the seminary and the commodation of the seminary and the seminary of the seminary and the seminary of the seminary and the seminary and the seminary of the seminary and the s

are smiling at the progress of the very thing in ques-tion, and concerning which the Christian world seem to be totally indifferent, as they are not so wise in their generation as the children of this world, let all, who love the Sabbath and the institutions connected it, beteare. For, in the same grave where you the holy Sabbath, will be buried all that is va and dear to a free and Christian community. August 27, 1833.

### CHINA.

EARLY INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

EARLY INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

That Christianity was partially made known in China at a very early period, seems now to admit of little doubt. But the date of any attemps to plant the gospel here, earlier than the entrance of the Jesuits in the 16th century, is not very well established. Indeed it is deemed uncertain whether any efforts at all reached so far as this country, during the apostolic age; but it is to this point first we offer such testimonies as can be had, and chiefly from Yeates' Indian Church History.

The first circumstances which attended the kingdom of God coming with power, on the day of Pentecost, were admirably adapted to give celebrity to the gospel; and not only so, but to give it rapid and

ne gospel; and not only so, but to give it rapid and xtensive promulgation. Of those persons who extensive promulgation. Of those persons who heard the Apostles speak in their own language the wonderful works of God, there were "Parthians and Medes and Elamites and the dwellers in Meso-

and Medes and Elamites and the dwellers in Meso-potamia—and devout men out of every nation under heaven." These on returning to their own country could not fail to spread abroad the wonderful facts and the glad tidings of salvation, so that in Persia and its confines, beyond the Euphrates and Chaldea, some knowledge of the gospel must have been im-mediately carried. These facts are to the point of our first inquiry; for we wish to move on with the progress of Christianity eastward, to see whether it is possible that it should have gone to the extremity of Asia in that age.

progress of Christianity eastward, to see whether it is possible that it should have gone to the extremity of Asia in that age.

The Syrian and Chaldean writers, according to Assemannus, relate that "Thaddeus, one of the seventy disciples, went into Mesopotamia, and that he was sent thither by Thomas the Apostle, soon after our Lord's ascension: also that the same Thaddeus had with him two disciples to assist in the promulgation of the gospel, whose names were Marus and Agheus, both of the seventy." Barhebreus writes that "Marus survived the Martyrdom of his fellow laborers, but was obliged to remove enstward. He preached is Asyria and in all the land of Shinar. He taught in three hundred and sixty churches, which were built during his time in the east; and anying fulfilled his preaching for 33 years, he departed to the Lord, in a city named Badaraja." These stracts are sufficient for our present purpose—to how that at an early period of the apostolic meg, hurches were not only planted in the chief cities of these several countries, but so founded and governdly by the labors and wisdom of these apostolic men, dat they soon became the emporiums of the gospel at they soon became the emporiums of the gospe the remotest regions of the east The Eastern or Chaldean Christians throughout

The Eastern or Chaldean Christians throughout all Asia from Antioch to the walls of China, celebrate Thomas as their chief and great Apostle. Ho was the first preacher of Christianity among the Hindoos, and founded the churches of Malabar, where to this day, the ancient monuments, writings and traditions, afford the most indubitable proofs of its apostolic labors among them. More than two nundred thousand Syrian Christians on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel hold with one uniform radition, that Themas the Apostle was the founder of their churches. It appears from the learned Assemannus, and other subsequent writers, that Themas the Apostle was the founder of their churches. Assemannes, and other subsequent writers, has thomas having passed through the country from dalabar to Coronandel and made great conversions to the faith in those parts, proceeded over to ome coast on the cast called China, which may are been that country now called Cochinchina. Inceed when we reflect on the vast extent of China, and on the raidity with which Christianity made and on the rapidity with which Christianity made its way eastward through Persia, India and Tarta
"", it is scarcely possible to deny its entrance into his vast dominion also. The only rational objection is the distance of place; but are not the eastern parts of India also distant? Yet we are certain from instory that Christianity had in the apostolic times eached those countries. That it should have been arried into China in the same age, is not impossible therefore; but considering the spirit of its propagators, it is very improbable that they would rest in noila without attempting to penetrate its eastern id on the rapidity with which Christianity dia without attempting to penetrate its eastern and populous vicinity, or having attempted and bee repulsed and excluded, that no memorial of

otally repulsed and excluded, that no memorial of should have been left.

The Syrian chronicles relate, that Thomas having gone through Mesopotamia, Chaldea, Persia nd Parthia, went to the utmostconfines of the east. Theororet says, that the Parthians, Medes, Brachnans, the Hindoos and other bordering nations, received the Gospel of Christ from Thomas. The MalabarChristians relate that St. Thomas went from Mejapore, where he converted the king and the people to he Christian faith to China, and preached the Gospel otherism for Cambala, (the city of the great khan,) and here he built a church. The same is also attested y the Syrian writers. In the Chaldean ritual there anoffice for the celebration of St. Thomas the aposy the Syrian writers. In the Chandean ritual there can office for the celebration of St. Thomas the aposle and martyr. 'By the blessed St. Thomas, the Eninese and Chusinths were converted to the truth. And again; the Persians, the Hindoos, the Chinese, and other regions, offer memorials of celebration to be sacred name of Thomas.'

Far be it from me to sound an unnecessary alarm; but, as great events have been produced by as little causes, and wicked men and infidels know it, and from 1 Cor. 7, 29, 31. The white family present

aithful religious instruction. Said he—" If you will only cleave to the work you will do good; but if you break up and go somewhere else, we shall be worse

an before."

A few negroes attended from neighboring planta-ons, the planters making no objection. On this ions, the planters making no objection. On this point, the views and practice of planters differ; some permitting, and others prohibiting attendance from neighboring plantations. The Missionary has nothing to do with the regulation of Plantation He learns from the planter what evening i week will be conven place. The planter makes his own arrangements in regard to the meeting, the Missionary attends and preaches, and then his duty ends. My own opinion is, that the collection of negroes at night, upon one plantation from a number surrounding it, in general, should be excelabiled.

d president of the most efficient sinion is, that the concerno.

Jon one plantation from a number surrounding a general, should be prohibited.

Friday Night, Feb. 3.—Plantation K. Planter present. His people attentive. This gentleman exerts a salutary influence over his people by private personal conversation. He says that he can do more good in that way, than by public instruction. He feels deeply their moral degradation—is anxious for them to enjoy religious privileges. His discipling is mile, but positive, and his success in planting is mile, but positive, and his success in planting of the most efficient

Saouan, res. 10—Station N. Between 3 and 400 present. Subject—Gen. 3. Attempted to preach out of doors at the negro stand. The larger part of the congregation stood.—Our accommodations poor. I carnestly wished for a Sandwich Island shed.

A member of the Baptist church said, "Since you

mmenced your meetings, the little animo have commenced your meetings, the little animosi-ties, between denominations have been laid aside, because our minds have been filled with something better; and we hope they will be laid aside alto-

Saviour said that it was a very narrow path; many sought it, but only a few found it, and even after a man found it, he must have his eyes open to keep it.

Monday night, at 110 clock, the sin or Jory. The was seen in the heart of Italy, cannot fail toom to accomplish the desire which animates the vhole sociement found it, he must have his eyes open to keep it.

when examining a person under convictions, or pro-fessing conversion, who lays great stress upon his dreams, say to him, " on that point we have little to say, God may or may not have been in that dream. We cannot tell. Let us pass that by for the present, and inquire, if you have heartily repented, &c. &c." And always when he attacks their superstitions, let him do so, sympathizing with them in their little op-portunities of knowing better, and clearing up ever thing from the Bible, so that they cannot but see the error. He will find professors of religion among the negroes, as stubborn in holding on to false hopes,

negroes, as stubborn in nothing any other people, and false evidences, as among any other people. and faise evidences, as among any other people. He will find them too, as opinionated, and as fond of an easy way to Heaven as other men. And after all his labor he may have the satisfaction to overhear some of his congregation say, as I once did-"I don't care what he says; can any body make me believe that I did not see my dream, nor hear the roice that came from God to me? Did I not see it with my own eyes, and hear it with my own ears?"

# CHOLERA AT THE WEST.

From the Rev. W. W. Hall, St. Charles, Mo. Aug

4, 1833. "Journal of a week in St. Charles.-For a few weeks prior to the 3d of July, I had been in the country; on that day I came to town—I heard of nothing but the "cholera," The inhabitants were dispersing—doors were closed—all was gloomy dispersing—doors were closed—all was gloomy— anxiety and abarm marked almost every countenance. I went to my study—all was closed—my hostess and family had fled. I scrambled in at the window, and thinking it my duty to be among my people, to cheer them up, and exhort them to live in preparation for death—for several long, dreary, desolate days, I ne-cessarily bearded, lodged, cooked, and washed for death—for several long, dreary, desolate days, I ne-cessarily bearded, lodged, cooked, and washed for myself. The times are fearful—since then, I have generally rode 8, 10, and 15 miles daily, in town and country, visiting the sick and dying. The distress is great. A short bid.

Friday-Preached at the funeral of Mr. S. As well the church; for even the bishop of Malta is committed him to the grave, the idea forcibly occurred who will follow next?" little thinking it would be a in Italy—his native land—vast multitudes of ests rother in the ministry. The disease continued on inturday. The French suffered much; a number the hope that the whole dynasty of Rome wouldistance. ed. I spent that day, as others, in visiting the sick, invariably dropping a word to such, and their attend-ants, personally, for the Saviour. Subbath, 14th—But 20 persons collected for wor-

Sabhath, 14th—But 20 persons collected for worship. It was a solemn meeting—every countenance looked desolate. Visited Mr. M. and family, Methodists—their minister was absent. They lived in a room 15 feet square, no windows. The Roman priest had been arging them to let him baptize their children. He told them they would go to hell, unless they were christened. They only got clear of his solicitations, by plainly telling him they did not wish to have any thing to do with Catholics. Visited, in the evening, Mr. W. and family, consisting of himself and four young ladies, his daughters, besides is servants, with one exception, infidels. The young large the saint, be and young countenances, go to their saint, be and young countenances.

better; and we hope they will be laid asiae anogether."

Was told, that on the last meeting here, a woman
who had separated from her bushand, returned and
was reconciled to him on a sick hed. The iniquity
of adultery, and polygamy, and uncleanness, seems
to be more clearly apprehended than formerly, and
some of the negroes remarked, that a reformation
had commenced, though as yet it was feeling.
Their temptations and exposures to these crimes,
may be compared in number to the days and
hours of their lives.

A man professed to be under some convictions of
sin. In conversation with him, said he, "last night,
if the similar proper is the similar property of the gospet.

I impaired, what is the meaning of your dream;
What is the thing you put it to? "I don't know,
Sir," was the reply. I told him that he must be very careful how he put confidence in dreams. He
was not alde tot rell whence came his dreams, whe
every careful how he put confidence in dreams. He
was not alde tot rell whence came his dreams, whe
every careful how he put confidence in dreams. He
was not alde tot rell whence came his dreams, whe
every drawns. He should have he seed so the south
erest that God commanded him and every other
sinner not to dream, but to repent and believe in
the was not alde tot rill whence came his dreams, whence with the south of the property of the south of the man the result of the property of the south of the man that the must be reported by the relation of the public of the papies in America, or imposed to
the was not alle to rell whence early and come, and with
that they vanished out of sight. Such was not
deams. They amblicating forbid the use, or,
where the property of the gospet. When the south of the public of the papies in America, or imposed to
the was not alle to tell whence a method to be such as a specimen, but to report and believe in
the was not alle to rell whence earned his dreams, when

hould be careful that in the manner of the does not enlist their prejudices the nave as in the case of dreams, and a person under convictions, or prosing a person under convictions, or prosing the large transport of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties are the manner of the does not enlist their prejudices of the properties are the properties and the properties of the properties are the properties and the properties are the propertie

ing to make soup for his children, bearing on his lefer the coffin and remains of his infaut, over duff of the Missouri, followed by two little boys. That same night his wife was attacked, and died

Wednesday-Visited the sick and dving, as usual. ound three of the members of my church waiting for eath, in bright hopes of heaven. If they die, I shall be desolate; yet I complain not, but rejoice greatly; and let the A. H. M. S. rejoice, that in one of its own ad let the A. H. M. S. rejoice, many deleting and let the A. H. M. S. rejoice, many distributes, in the farWest, in one short week, of seven numbers, dead, or near death, all, without exception, expressed, in the near prospect of the grave, an unshaken reliance on the Saviour's blood, adge not from sick-bed expressions, but their uniform, humble and devoted conduct in serving their form, humble and devoted conduct in serving their form, burdle and devoted conduct in serving their form of their proceedings. In October 1882, the count of their proceedings. churches, in the far West, in one short week, of seven

and country, that business, concerts, church meetings, bible classes, and Sabbath schools are entirely suspended; nor can we tell when things will be better. In addition to this dreadful scourge, fevers are treb-led in malignancy and frequency, above those of any led in malignancy and frequency, above those of the afteen past years.—Home Missionary.

member of my church, made a profession under Mr. Robinson's four missionary in St. Charles, who died in 1823 ministry. She died in the full assurance of faith. I had visited her several days before in succession. I uniformly found her ready to depart. She remarked to Mrs. J. A. Robinson, her most intimate a friend, on the evening before, "I have no apprehension of Cholera; but should I be attacked. I feel that I should have nothing to fear." Just before she expired, she looked in her husband's face, and, with the aweetest smile, said to him, "prepare to meet me in heaven." She was sick but eight hours. In view of Br. Robinson's labors, and of such a happy death, well can we say, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord,—and their works do follow."

Thursday—Preached at Mrs. W.'s funeral; number of the profession under Mr. Robinson's labors, and of such a happy death, well as with left church, for the works do follow."

Thursday—Preached at Mrs. W.'s funeral; number of my church, for the works for following the face in this nious work, a very intelligent physician and to their obligation, without the least profits of shameless imposition, without the least profits of states. The school punished; he will probably earry the marks of his sort, septing the grave; all the parents were shaded to shameless imposition, without the least profits of shameless imposition, without the least profits of shameless imposition, without the least gave; the will probably earry the marks of his sort, septing the stating the statin nend said. An artist was employed to set them the least who die in the Lord,—and their works do follow."

Thursday—Preached at Mrs. W.'s funeral; numerously attended, and many a tear was shed; a number of Catholics were present, and paid the most marked attention. Visited the second time, Mrs. H., a member of my church in a state of collapse. She had attended the bed of Mrs. W. the day before, not thinking that in 24 hours, she should follow. She expressed her readiness to die. Told me she had given every thing, her soul and body, and all she possessed, to the Saviour. I asked her if she could from her heart, say, "Here Lord, I give myself areay," &c. She quickly replied in the affirmative. She said to an attendant, "The Lord is good," and was no more. I returned to see Mr. S. again; he said to an attendant, "The Lord is good," and was no more. I returned to see Mr. S. again; he said to an attendant, "The Lord is good," and was no more. I returned to see Mr. S. again; he said to an attendant, "The Lord is good," and was no more. I returned to see Mr. S. again; he said to death. Nor did this scandalous affair end for prayer, and, after a while, he slept, I trust, in Jesus. Thus, in one short day, three of my little flock were in waiting for the narrow house appointed for all living.

solve in a few years. His sing er was, 'that the robes of the last priest mit be twisted into a rope, with which to hang the last

king.\*

Perhaps your faith will refuse to follo m

Perhaps your faith will refuse to follo m and four young ladies, his daughters, besides is servants, with one exception, infidels. The young ladies had been speaking of the cholera a few days before, and jeeringly remarked, "the cholera attacks are but going to meeting folks." I found all the white family sick, two of the young ladies with cholera, in fearful apprehension of death—one of them in such a rack of pain, impatience and fear, that she could not attend to any religious conversation. !

spoke to others of the importance of "being ready," and left them.

Monday morning—Arose with a heavy heart, visited M's family again; the infant was dving in the lightly again; the infant was dving in the de feels deeply their morars.

for them to enjoy religious privileges. It spears to me, that he has fallen upon one of the most efficient plans of reforming and controling his people; and it is worthy the adoption of all those who think that they are not qualified to give regular instruction to their people assembled together. He stated to me, that he found it difficult to impress upon the professors of religion, their duty to frown upon sin committed on the plantation and to expose it. They choose to say and to do nothing. They think it best to let the master or those concerned, whoever they choose to say and to do nothing. They think it best to let the master or those concerned, whoever they are loth to make depositive and they are lothed to make depositive and the street pulls off his hat, bows down in he dust, and worship the host, as it passes. I was one the middle of the most of the repair was all the least the master of the search of the search of the most of the repair was all the least the search of the most of the repair was all the least the search of the most of the repair was all the least the search of the most of the search of the search of the most of the search of t Visited Mr. B. a Frenchman, who, with his wife, a stout, strong and healthy looking woman, with six or eight small children, lived in a little log cabin, perhaps not 14 feet square. Two children appeared to be in a dying situation on the bed; the mother, in the greatest distress, was gazing at her little infant in the cradle, in the last agonies of death. Her lamentations were distressing. "Ah, mon chere enfant!" attered in the most melancholy accents, was her constant exclamation. The father was told to prepare some soup for the other children. Said he, "I have notting in de world to make de soup for de garcons."

My friend handed him money to purchase a chicken, for which he went in pursuit. They took my visit kindly, followed me to the door, and with their eyes, till I was out of sight.

I next visited my dear brother in the ministry, the

rested from his labors, and his works will follow him dream; that if he set himself to work to dream himself into the kingdom of heaven, the longer he dream the farther would he be from it. He would be like a man who would dream himself rich. The more time he spent in dreaming, the poorer, he would be rich, he must rise early and be a hard working man.

The dream now mentioned is mild and unexceptionable, compared to numbers that they tell. Many place unbounded confidence in dreams, visions, vices and the like. A superstition that is not at all strange, considering, their superstitions, the was unfit to die—he seemed to be entirely unconcerned, addition, the would talk of something else. O, what hissionary should be eareful thing, thought, to be a false professor, to his doing it, he does not enlist their prejudices of his doing it, he does not enlist their prejudices of he given over the hardest of the false professor, to he given over the hardest of the false professor, to his doing it, he does not enlist their prejudices of his doing it, he does not enlist their prejudices of he given the constitution of heaven to the progressor and the overthorwing their superstitions, the given the careful that in the mammer of his doing it, he does not enlist their prejudices of the false professor, to he given professor, their God, their conscience and experience, rush dug, but he revived; and, instead of prising God for his mercy, and thanking his attendants for their kind-ness, he began to curse them for their inattention, and in that dream, or the present, and the senses too. He is recovering.

As I left the house, I saw poor Mr. B. who had not be senses to be senses to be sensed and Antichrist hurled into the gulf, which red, &c. &c. " gapes wate to meet mm at his coming,—the mi-cles will fall off from the handmaid of religion; extinguisher will be lifted from the lamp of life; the muzzle removed from the thousand ton press; the bowed spirits of millions will quiarst that mental incrustation in which they been long entembed, and rise to the brighter regions, of liberty, of thought, and ultimately of

f their proceedings. In October 1832, the commenced its ravages in that regin cut, last night, I too, was attacked with the epidemic, but committing myself to God, and making a preparation of 12 grains of calomel and 4 of quinine, I this morn-ing am doing well. But my visits to the sick must be discontinued for several days to come. Should I he discontinued for several days to come. Should I not write again, I hope you will never forget the church of St. Charles. We are laying the foundation of our church, but the cholera has stopped all work; the sickness is so universal and fatal in town and country, that business concerts, church meetings, and brother and sister Cutter have an inapticed, and brother and sister Cutter have an inaptice, and brother and sister Cutter have an inaptice, and brother and sister Cutter have an inaptice, and brother allows the business of circulating the Bide by means of Colporteurs employed for the purpose. Ten of these and country, that business concerts, church meetings, herother Bennett has preached to the soldiers. The native churches in Maulmein and Tavoy are in-creasing, and every passing month affords addition-al evidence that the influences of the Holy Spirit are not withheld from Burmah. Br. Judson is in the

jungles among the Karens. POPERY IN MALTA.

In order to understand the real spirit and character of any system you must examine it where it developes itself freely, without the restraints of adverse principles and practices. Such is the case to a very constituting and usefulness in the church, one of the ten who made a public profession, in April last. Disease, typhus fever; found him very low, yet trusting in his siderings were excessive, yet he never once complained or manifested the slightest imparatione. In the evening, I received a note requesting me to attend the funeral of Mrs. Dr. W. whom, that very morning, I had left in usual health. She was a fernex and in other parts of switserland the last year way sees Induirers come from all parts of the country, and from one to two hundred tracts are family, and from one to two hundred tracts are of any system you must examine it where it developes itself freely, without the restraints of adverse principles and practices. Such is the case to a very considerable extent, with Popery in Malta. The Rev. W. M. Thompson, missionary of the American Saviour; his sufferings were excessive, yet he never of the Cincinnati Journal, the following sketches of its appearance and fruits in that island.

Wherever it can be done with safety, and to any member of my church, made a profession under Mr. Rethingual four missionary is of the cincinnati Journal, the following sketches of its appearance and fruits in that island.

Wherever it can be done with safety, and to any member of my church, made a profession under Mr. Rethingual four missionary is a profitable each of the cincinnati Journal, the following sketches of its appearance and fruits in that island.

Wherever it can be done with safety, and to any profitable end, the Romish priests resort to their old stocks and fine such to encourage to be fountry, and from one to two hundred tracts are from two hundred tracts are from the last year and in other parts of the country, and from one to two hundred tracts are from the last year and in other parts o In this place I find much to encourage me to I er-Wherever it can be done with safety, and to any profitable end, the Romish priests resort to their old stocks and fined, one of them was taken to Pegu and

nature of the government, and partly from the facil- | weeks resolved, "that in reliance upon Divine | The poor and pious girl could not do parties for getting the scriptures and tracts into all parts of the country. I need a pair of globes very much, especially with my intercourse with learned Burmans. You are aware of their ideas of Astronomy and Geography, and that these ideas are interwoven in the very foundation of their religion,—all must fall together. I am often questioned on this subject, and all the help I can have I want.

CHRISTIAN BOOKS IN CHINA .- In further confirmation of the importance of the press in China, we insert the following letter from a gentleman,\* who, going on a trading voyage, kindly offered to take a box of Christian books. It contained, we believe, copies of the New Testament, Prayer Books, and Tracts.

-, Dear Sir,-I beg the favor you will inform —, that I distributed the box of books in the Chinese character given to me by you, all along the great province of Fuhkeen, beginning at Hou-tu-san, and ending at Fu-chu-fu, including Amoy and seven Chu-fus. These books were everywhere received with thanks, and in many places sought after with avidity. My rule of distribution was never to give to any individual who did not first prove to me that he could read and write. It may be worthy of ——'s attention in future, that where a complete set can be given, the favor seems much greater."

greater." I remain, &c.

We should be very glad to see a Book Society for
China—a society for the promotion of useful secular
knowledge, as well as a society for the promotion of
Christian knowledge. We believe they would not
hinder but aid each other. The greatest difficulty consists in getting a competent sup; ly of good writers and translators. Bible and Tract Societies do not, and translators. Bible and Tract Societies do not, so far as we know, afford any support to those who translate and write for them; and Missionary Societies generally prefer preaching to writing; or if they encourage their missionaries to write, they wish it to be on subjects strictly religious. With this we do not find fault; but only state the fact, to show that there is still room for a Chinese Book So the surrounding nations with books which are both interesting and useful is a mighty object. We sincerely desire that it may soon be attained.—Chinese Repository for March.

\* This gentleman was not a mission

## ROSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1833.

SWITZERLAND.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES AT GENEVA. The Geneva Evangelical Gazette furnishes ounts of the religious anniversaries held in that city last spring.

Missionary Society.

The meeting was held on the 11th of April. Addresses were made by several members. The So ciety is auxiliary to the Missionary Institution a Bible Society

The Syndic Vernet presided at the meeting, which vas held on the 14th of April. The members of the Committee had long felt the necessity of giving a new impulse to the Society's operations; and after debate it was resolved to adopt the system of Colportage (peddling.) The Evangelical Society had pursued this plan for eighteen months with the happiest results, and about six months before this meeting, it had also been adopted by the Bible Commitst tee of Lausanne.

The meeting of this Society was not held till the 9th of May: - which and the following days were a season of religious joy to all the friends of the Gospel who met at Geneva on the occasio

President on the general objects of the Society, fol-

very small children, and the other for older ones. They contain about 400 pupils; four of whom have died within the year; and some of them, with expressions of much pious feeling, have requested, when about to die, that the little things which they had called their own, might be sold, and the avails used for the promotion of the kingdom of God.

The Society's day school, conducted on Christian

principles, has 60 scholars.

The number of Tracts sold and distributed grauitously the last year, in Geneva and eleswhere, amounted to 16.560. Some have been printed by the Society,-among which are two on the Cholera. A Religious Library, containing 1172 volumes

has been opened, and is used by 121 subscribers. A course of familiar Expository Lectures, on Sabbath and Thursday evenings, has been kept up. Religious meetings in the evening are a new thing at Geneva, though common in Holland, Great Britain ac- and America. It is hoped that these meetings have

The Monthly Concert (on the first Monday of every month) has been very fully attended.

For a year and a half the Society has prosecuted agents, men full of faith, are employed, and have France. Already has the seed thus sown produced in many places, the fruits of conversion and holy living; the people that sat in darkness have seen some rays of a great light. The sale of the sacred books at Geneva and in other parts of Switzerland the last year was 368 Bibles and 688 Testaments.

ers were speaking to brothers, and that the Saviour was in the midst of them. Mr. Gaussen concluded the meeting with a fraternal address to the brethren present from abroad and fervent prayer.

The same evening, and the next day both morn-

### MISSIONARY SPIRIT. The following paragraph is from a letter to the

Aug. 17, 1833. "The missionary spirit is rising here. Our little

Providence, they will distribute a paper on the subject of Foreign Missions to every family willing to receive the same in the counties of Pennsylvania west of the mountains, once a year for three years. This resolution embraces 19 counties, and will re quire about 50,000 tracts. The one for this year will be, " Duty to the Heathen." The expense, for this year, has already been subscribed by th students. We expect them to assist us in the distribution, which will take place during our fall vacation (October.) They will all go at their own expense, and most, if not all, on foot, with their papers on their backs. It will be a most arduous undertaking, but we trust we shall be enabled to ac

complish it, and also that good will result." There are now connected with the College, ou orrespondent informs us, about 230 students, -about 170 in the regular College classes, and the remain der in the preparatory department. The interest in missions has increased greatly within 10 or 12 months; a small missionary library has been collected, the above named society formed, and a missionary reading room is about to be opened.

### For the Boston Recorder AN ANNIVERSARY IN A GROVE.

MR. EDITOR .-- At a period like the present, when the wants of the benighted heathen and of a dying world call upon the Christian church for the exertion of her utmost energy in the cause of her divine Lord and Master, what can be in itself more delightful; or what, so far as human instrumentality is concerned, can promise greater sucress, than the associated efforts of the young? The babe and the suckling, when they leap from the cridle or spring from the nurses' arms to give their earnest support to the great interests of benevolence, not only perfect the praise of their Redeemer; but they also give new life and vig r to those who have borne the heat and burden of the day. Their associations must be reckoned among the most auspicioussigns of the times, among the harbingers of a happier day,

One of these associations, called the Juvenile Missionary Society, and including mest of the young children in one of the orthodox congregations in a aeighboring town, held its anniversary on Thursday of the last week. The order and regularity of their proceedings, the liberality of their contributions, and efficiency of their action, would have done honor to riper years. Soon after the formation of their Society they selected one poor little heathen girl, whom they named in honor of their minister's wife. They have thus far paid for her support and education at one of the missionary stations. They occasionilly receive from her very interesting letters.

Their meeting on Thursday was holden at the house of their minister. After the transaction of some business, they with their friends retired to a pleasant grove a short distance from the house. Here after a prayer and other appropriate introduc tory exercises, they listened to two highly interestng addresses, one by a clergyman of this city, and another by a missionary from a foreign field. By exhibiting a variety of the gods, which the heathen worship, and by explaining the manner in which they worship them, the speakers endeavored not only to make the children understand that for all the advantages which they enjoyed over heathen children, they were indebted to the gospel, but also make them feel their obligations to love and obey Him who gave them this gospel. The children Register makes the following statement and and others were listening with intense interest to the ev. issionary, when he took up in his arms a little girl whom when an infant he had in a heathen land sav- avowal of Unitarian management, an ed from a cruel death, and whom he had ever since sion of opinion, no doubt correct, as to the supported, as if she had been his own daughter. The ads of all had been deeply affected at the repre- in an orthodox parish. sentation of the horrors of heathenism. But the sight of this little girl and the story of her wo, produced an emotion which to be understood must be felt. After listening to appropriate music and participating in some refreshments prepared for the occasion, the children and their parents-interested-instructed-aroused to a sense of their obligations to the heathen and to God-and endeared to their beloved pastor, to his family and to each other, themselves. As if the great doctrines rel

I could not help reflecting how much more happy these children must be than they could possibly of revivals of religion and of indivihave felt, if they had mingled in a scene of hilarity, of mere amusement, or of sinful pleasure! How differently will their parents and friends, how diferently will all good persons on earth and in heaven, how differently will a holy and a blessed God feel

towards them!

I could not but desire that the conduct of these wouth might be made an example. For surely it is about the roots? worthy of imitation. Were all the pleasures of youth spiritualized, how much greater enjoyment would all our religious societies, who would be able to anticipate their results! To mention no other, think how many poor and ignorant heathen children an authentic Narrative. By Thes. So of a Commentary on the Bible, &c. er would exceed one million. Let was brought home from one of ou him who doubts the expediency of forming such a into it, saw its nature. We know of no Society in every evangelical congregation in the well calculated to serve the Calvinistic interest land, estimate, if he can, the influence which such a number of well-educated youth might exert in evangelizing the world!

Boston, Aug. 30, 1833.

# POPISH ERRORS.

The Romish Church boasts of its antiquity. In reply a foreign journal gives the following chronolo- in her was observable. Her views became gical table of the origin of some of its doctrines and ed and just; and she expressed them in lan practices,-many of which, it is remarked, are quite too modern to be adopted without hesitation by a ty. The Bible was the source of her

	A	. D.		A
Holy Water		129	Worship of Images	7
Penance		157	Canonization of Saints	- 5
Monastic life		328	Baptism of Belis	10
Mass in Latin		333	1º ansabstantiation	16
Extreme Unction		558	Celibacy of the Priests	14
Purgatory		593	Indulgences	11
Invocation of the Virgin	1	594	Dispensations	12
Supremacy of the Pope		607	Inquisition	1.
Practice of kissing the		709	Auricular Confession	1:
Pope's toe	5	103	Elevation of the Host	13

CONVERSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS .- The converon of several Roman Catholics in the parish of St. Stephen's, France, has been already mentioned. It appears that the truth is still making progress there, otwithstanding the singular opposition of the Romish curate and his tools. The following facts are A poor laborer who had a wife and three children

to apport. left his employment rather than give up his New Testament, which his employer wished to take from him. Another laborer was called upon by five creditors in one day, all demanding immediate payment, although they had before agreed to The next day he was sent for by the curate, who told him that Heaven was punishing him for having gone to the Protestant church, by sending all his creditors, the same day, to threaten to self all he had at auction! The poor man, who saw the hand ing and evening, there were meetings of a more of the curate, instead of that of Heaven, engaged against him in the affair, persevered, and attended Protestant worship the next day .- A young woman who kept a school for little girls, became a reader of the word of God and attended the Protestan Editor, dated Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., church. Her pupils were immediately taken away. She opened another in a different place, which was soon full; -but, thanks to the attention of the priests, has attracted the attention of the Episco Society[the "Brainerd Evangelical Society"] has for her pupils were ere long again removed. She comsome months past prepared a report every month for menced a school in a third neighborhood, and two eign journal." If it had said, from the monthly concert. They have within about three others were soon opened near by to thwart her. corder" (this being the "foreign just

let her enemies triumph in this was ued none the less attached to the Gome

THE BIBLE A SCHOOL MANUAL

For my part, I have often thanked God ractice of putting the New Testame hands of the children as soon as they e with considerable fluency, prevailed in which I first attended. the Vaudois just views and salutary princip New Testament in our schools hus de perpetuate them than is generally though ble in the family, in the pulpit, in the school is the grand means of moral improvement for viduals and for communities. To regard the human being as con

good; and as needing, in respect to his

only development and cultivation, is a far common error. To proceed on the poses one to cruel disappointment, as a o facts abundantly show. The only safe we take for our first principle that laid down Gospel,—that the human being is deport eeds, not to be cultivated merely, but to be ged. Commencing with this for our foun we may hope to see the edifice stand as on; In moral education, therefore, we ously the child to see and feel the sin t heart and that has already polluted his life: be made to notice his daily sins, and to con consequences of them as pointed out in the Make frequent appeals to his ed of God. in order to enlighten it and make it more Speak to him of that change of heart which much needs. Tell him to put his trust in viour and believe in his promises; remind hi God, like a tender father, will give the Holy to them that ask him; lead him to pray for the -and your faith and Christian efforts, will be rewarded with the happiest results. V. see springing up under your eye, those o those precious virtues, which are the glad church, and the source of public prosperity domestic happiness.

When it becomes necessary to admoni primand a child, it should always be done as to the principles and on the authority of the God. What you say on your own author become powerless by familiarity; the world never does; by the use of that every thing accomplished in time.

A school boy in my parish had told a lie one but myself had noticed it. I said him at the time, but a few minutes after. the class in which he was reading, inst the New Testament where falsehood was ned. The poor boy burst into tears in a and manifested the deepest sense of gui sure that he will never forget this silent l also I am that I shall long remember this the power of God's word to convict and

It is a wretched plan to subject children roke of fear only; so as to obtain appar Without some may bray them in a mortar, yet will no ishness depart from them.' Take them b and make their love fearful of offence as

THE WAY DOWNWARD .- A COTTEST We know nothing about the state means of preparing the way for a Unitaria

"In the town of Chesterfield there is a large the people who openly profess to believe in ught it advisable to unite with others is

" Good practical discourses!"-So m deception from sin by the blood of Christ, w held by the orthodox, and which are versions, in orthodox societies, were not t practical" that can be. Which is the more tical" way of obtaining good fruit from tree; -to tie on to the branches apples that gathered elsewhere, or to put in a graf would you supply your tree with necessary -by soaking the branches, or by pour

Score's "Force or True"-The Advocate and Journal, in sounding an alarm ag

Ps. 119: 130. The entrance of thy words give it giveth understanding to the simple A poor young woman in Picardy-says !

-who was almost an idjot and was to such by her acquaintances, was converte years ago. In a few months an extraordinar tinguished from that of those around her progress. She became ere long, the mod companions,-the object of respectful regal all quarters. Not only was her characters her opinions and advice were often sought statement is accurately true.-Do not such ena deserve the attention of our matter-oflosophers?

LANE SEMINARY .- A letter to the editor Lane Seminary mentions that the prese of students is 100. The first regular ology is to commence this fall, and will many as sixty members. Among the derstand, are to be Mr. T. D. Weld, late the Manual Labor Society, and R. S. Fit Agent of the Colonization Society.

NEW STUDY PROPOSED .- A French that provision ought to be made in the pul for instructing girls in some important [ domestic economy. He says that there fering, and where there is no absolute suff less comfort among the poorer classes, for little knowledge respecting the relative healthfulness of different articles of force cooking, &c. &c. In regard to the m venting disease, too, and the care of the is a great deal of very prejudicial quackery that might easily be removed ter says that he is acquainted with a v instruction on these subjects has had a influence.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN FISLAND. on this subject in the Paris Archives du Ch

ia namesake would probab the benefit of it. This is th eness in our references to atter in which Paris and surpass us Americans

tions adduced in support o far as I have examined eption, liable to be set as iced. And even if som at to be fairly made and to iments, neither the Soci advocates as individuals nsible for every word the written in its favor. Unw ble motives have been urge oble enterprize. But I ch er several topics, and to l r evidence in connexio s learn whether my obje whole book. We will t ase, to the SECOND CH

Mr. Garrison. "The ...

Editor. You do not men onable in palliation of the our Southern States. Y wledge that the law of tion of circumstances ve formed so low an est ilt involved in the system er circumstances it may ex essure on the slaveholder ide severe enough after ex then is your meaning?

G, "I defy the most Editor. The charge the slavery and slaveholde

supporters of the system What are your proofs fr. G. 'The plan mass of emancipated Al which the condition of h loard of Managers! p. 6 Editor. What, do the Ma lonization say that?

Colonization say that?

Mr. G. " He [the plante that the condition of the grearieans is one in comparison of his slaves is enviable;— withdraws from his slaves his protection, and leaves them turns them out to be vagabo and to find in the workhou home which they ought to hates. Hundreds of humane in their fellow men in hand n their fellow men in be d that they can do no b n of the Colonization So I. iv. p. 120] p. 62 Mitor. The Managers

not, as your langu ety, are the men guilt is examine this langua ice the words the plan rted by you as explanate Your interpolation n

one; you make the writ look around the of the great mass of the me in comparison with sage in the document t the language refers to a of a master really desirous writer as speaking of slav not enough for you, it so

Mr. G. I may be permitte be a slaveholder to-day with Annual Report.] p. 63. Editor. This is not the ! t of some Virginian (wheth ciety, as you call him, is iter in the African Reposi ndix of the Report menti ssage quoted from this Vi my be permitted to deck older to-day without scruple for to say, that if there be states, and I believe there is than the orator's hile,—the curse ber ruin, and of outraged Africa

red harsh; for, in

n beings on the Africa p, is the most detetable

or quotations, would not

ave you no better proofs, t

The object of the Virgini not to apologize for slavery nounce that justificati by under the pressure of his fellow citizens to rest rice in his opinion, is " ruin;" and his language ors might, one would thi etite for that kind of stron he would without scrup! which you and I think no would at the same time ards as the most decided a ciptes. Lasknowledge ase, an anti-slavery spi ng of error in opinion, s opinion, in considerati ition and circumstances

You have four or five page to be presumed, on the re. I will not deny howe en been used, by advoca jety, that cannot be defer sible for whatever an ? It would be no diffici eedings and publication have called forth som tionable character, ha correct anti-slavery vier stem the thoughts and led, successful labors, of rwise have passed thro s, or in whom at most the only a perplexed and ai

Editors of the Genius h to be regarded as disa ve-holders universally ed in the article on the They consider it hold that Washing a manstealer, gully k, therefore, that if hom it would be sland

HARACTER OF WASHING

could read the school evail amon aciples, ti

is a fatal by principle fe way is to to be chan ought to lead

consider th t in the nind him that e Holy Spine will at lengt You wi erity and

of the word word of Go thing may a lie, and no id nothing to er, passing b

> was conden guilt. I am lesson: a dren to the ng else, you ot their foolby the hea and wrong.

on a verse in

andent of the nt and prophe ph only as d an expr

So men de hrist, which a ndividual co e not the m more " pra n your ba les that you b a graft?

ries, pays the

pouring t

words giveth light -says Le Sener

nd was treated converted a fe raordinary ch s became exp m in language and her by its p he model of he etful regard for en sought for natter-of-fact

he editor from the the present number ar class in T nd will contain them, we I Vold late Agent R. S. Finley,

rench writer thin the public school ortant principles there is much st ite suffering mid ses, for want o elative expense of food, modes he means of po of the sick, the ial ignorance ! oved. The w ith a village who

LAND .- An ari e du Christiani Episcopal Re m " the Buston n journal" in

mesake would probably have been deprived he benefit of it. This is the advantage of indefieness in our references to cotemporary journals,atter in which Paris and London Editors very

### ANTI-COLONIZATION.

Editor. I might go on to investigate all the quoons I have examined them, they are without ion, liable to be set aside like those already And even if some of them should turn he fairly made and to express objectionable ments, neither the Society as a body, nor all written in its favor. Unworthy and even abominotives have been urged in support of many s learn whether my objections are valid against se, to the SECOND CHARGE.

Mr. Garrison. "The American Colonization neity apologizes for slavery and slaveholders."

Eliter. You do not mean to say merely, that the ery urges such considerations as it may think ble in palliation of the guilt of slaveholders Southern States. You would yourself acledge that the law of love requires the considon of circumstances; and surely you cannot formed so low an estimate of the evils and the involved in the system, wherever and in whatcircumstances it may exist, as to fear that the es on the slaveholder's conscience cannot be severe enough after every allowance. What vour meaning?

your measure, f., ··I dely the most ingenious advocates of per-slavory to produce stronger arguments in its favor regiven in the foregoing extracts. What better ald they make! What higher justification could Editor. The charge then is, that the Society jus-

slavery and slaveholders,-that it 'exonerates poorters of the system from reprehension' (p. What are your proofs?

G. The planter sees that the condition of the mass of emancipated Africans is one, in comparison thich the condition of his slaves is enviable, assert ard of Managers! p. What, do the Managers of the American ion say that?

Mr. G. "He [the planter] looks around him and

Liter. The Managers of the Connecticut Soc. then. not, as your language implied, of the Parent

which, should it be adopted, would do much to free our country from the document to which you refer, I find at the language refers to a particular class of slaveders. "The case which we have supposed, is the e of a master really desirous to benefit his slaves."

No parent who has a family of children under his care should be

nch is the very explicit language that absolutely for-ds you, as an honest and candid man, to represent writer as speaking of slaveholders generally. It not enough for you, it seems, to misrepresent a er by sentences and half sentences torn from connexion and thus made to express a new ning: you must interpolate false explanations, and in a way so insidious that the uninformed readeven if acquainted with the general character of quotations, would not suspect the imposition. you no better proofs, to justify your charge?
G. 'I may be permitted to declare that I would without scrupie.' [Fourteenth

This is not the language of the Report, of some Virginian (whether an 'advocate' of the dy, as you call him, is not said,) quoted by a African Repository. It is in the Aplix of the Report mentioned, p. 28. The whole age quoted from this Virginian runs thus:

and quoted from this Virginian runs thus:

I may be permitted to declare that I would be a slaveler to-day without scruple. But I hold it due to canto say, that if there be a statesman in the United
less, and I believe there is two or three such, who is
tent that we should always hold them in servitude, and
ald advise us to rest contented with them, us and our
tenty, without seeking or accepting means of liberacourselves and them, he deserves a heavier yengeance

e would without scruple become a slaveholder, nich you and I think no man ought to do; but ald at the same time act on what he honestly rds as the most decided and efficient anti-slavery ptes. I acknowledge that where I find, as ir e, an anti-slavery spirit, I can pardon someof error in opinion, and in conduct based on opinion, in consideration of the influences of on and circumstances,

ou have four or five pages of quotations, made e presumed, on the same principles with the I will not deny however, that language has been used, by advocates of the Colonization ty, that cannot be defended. But is a Society ibie for whatever any of its advocates may It would be no difficult task to show that the ings and publications of the Society, while have called forth some language of decidedly onable character, have done far more to difect anti-slavery views, and to enlist against stem the thoughts and feelings, and well-disuccessful labors, of thousands who would se have passed through life indifferent to its or in whom at most they would have occasionaly a perplexed and aimless uneasiness.

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.-If we understand Editors of the Genius of Temperance, they be regarded as disapproving the application whom it would be slanderous to apply such linear Commencement but the class rose to 12. therefore, that there may be slave-holders

terms in speaking of all slave-holders without excep-

to the cause of truth and decency. N. B. Will the Editors do us the favor to say why they think the language referred to was "too sweeping," if it did not include in its denunciation men who ought not to have been so included? -if it was not so "sweeping" as to include Washington himons adduced in support of your first objection. self? And why are they at the Vermont Chronicle with so much warmth for just showing, by an instance, how " sweeping" it was?

THE SABBATH. - How does our correspondent Du. get along with the "heathenish" names of the other ocates as individuals, can be considered re- days of the week, of the months, the planets, consteltible for every word that may happen to be said lations, &c.? Is he quite suro that the Hebrew word Sabbath was used by the antediluvians? or that the first day of the week is ever designated by that word ble enterprize. But I choose to notice briefly in the New Testament? Could not an argument several topics, and to look at the character of at least as good as his he made out in suppor evidence in connexion with each. We shall of the position that we ought to conform to Apostolic usage in the case, and distinguish the Christwhole book. We will therefore proceed if you | ian Sabbath from the Jewish by calling it the Lord's day?-We are far from objecting to the use of the E word Sabbath. Whenever the day is spoken of with reference to its religious character, it ought, we think, to be designated by a religious name. And for ourselves, we are glad to have two such names and a secular one besides.

> REV. ELIAS CORNELIUS .- The Connecticut Observer mentions the erection of a beautiful monument over the grave of this devoted servant of Christ, in the north burying ground in Hartford. It is a pedestal, surmounted by a spire and urn, of the purest white marble. The in scriptions on the four pannels are as follows:

Scriptions on the four pannels are as follows:

On the East side: "Erected to the Memory of Rev. Elius Cornelius, by the young men of Hartford."

North side: "Born at Soniers, N. Y. July 31, 1794.—
Died at Hartford, Conn. February 12, 1832."

South side: "Born at Soniers, N. Y. July 31, 1794.—
Died at Hartford, Conn. February 12, 1832."

South side: "Born at Soniers, N. Y. July 31, 1794.—
Died at Hartford, Conn. February 12, 1832."

South side: "Born at Monestic relations, anniable, generous, and exemplary. In offices of public trust, wise, ardent, laborious and faithful. His object the good of mankind, his motive the love of Christ, his reliance the grace of God, even unno dearth. His name is interwoven with the history of Christian benevolence in America; affectionately cherished by his friends, and indelibly engraven on every heart in his domestic circle."

West Side: "Ginduated at Yale College, 1813. Agent for the promotion of Missions among the American Indians, 1816. Paster of the Tabernacle church, in Salem, Massrchusetts, 1819. Secretary of the American Education Society, 1826. Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1831."

Figure 1. Oration. Political ambition. C. C. Field.

1. Oration. Political ambition. C. C. FIELD.

1. Disputation. C. Disputation. C. C. FIELD.

1. Disputation. C. C. Pararities.

2. Disputation. C. C. FIELD.

1. Disputation. C. C. Pararities.

2. Di

# Sixth Report of the American Temperance

sixth Report of the American Temperance Society.

Sixth Report of the American Temperance Society.

This Report is now out of the press, and is ready for circulation. It is an octave pamphlet of 129 pages, and is sold at 25 cm is caviable;—and he is convinced that if he a from his slaves his authority, his support, his a and leaves them to shift for themselves, he nout to be vagabonds, and papers, and felons, and in the workhouse and the penitentary, the in they ought to have retained on his paternal indeeds of humane and Christian slaveholders refellow men in hondage, because they are convinced to the condition Society of Connecticut—Af. Rep.

120 p. 62 drink are morally erong, and ought to be abolished throughout the world; because ardent spirit is a poison, the drinking of which is not needful nor useful, but is in a high degree and to a

which is not needed nor oscial, but is in a high degree and to a great extent harful.

It is examine this language itself in its connexion. In the words the planter in brackets; they are seried by you as explanatory of the writer's meaning. Your interpolation makes the assertion a genal one; you make the writer say that the planters a body 'look around them and see that the condition of the great mass of the emancipated Africans one in comparison with which the condition of cir slaves is enviable.' But on turning to the essergie in the decument to which you refer a legal and the people desired, is also pointed out, and one, which the decument to which your refer a legal and the people desired, is also pointed out, and one, which had not the adopted, would much to free our country from its greatest calonity, and promote, to an unprecedented

Without them.

The avails of all sold will be devoted to the dissemination of the facts which they contain throughout the country.

Rev. Joseph Whittlesey, late of Stonington, Conn. was installed as pastor of the Centre Congregational Church, and Minister of the Indedendent Congregational Society Haverhill, 28th ult. Sermon by Rev. Joel H. Linsley, of Boston. The Ecclesiastical Council assembled on this occasion dissolved the connexion between the Rev. Dudley Phelps and the First Church, and organized a new Church, styled "the Centre Congregational Church in Haverhill," over which as above stated, Mr. W. is installed as Pastor.

The following paragraph from the Haverhill Iris will help the reader to understand these transactions more fully, and explain to him, -if he is still unacquainted with it. admirable operation of our laws respecting Parishes, &c.

the admirable operation of our laws respecting Parishes, &c.
The first Parish Society in this town has a fund of about
Twelve Thousand Dollars. The clergymen settled over
it have been Congregationalists. The Rev. Mr. Phelps
was the last one. A part of the Society, deeming his
preaching not quite so liberal as they could wish, made an
attempt to effect a change of preaching, by dismissing Mr.
Phelps and settling somehody else. A number of persons
not members of the Society having joined it for the same
purpose, Mr. Phelps was dismissed last autumn. His
fireads, composing a majority of the original Society, soon
withdrew and formed a new Society. They are styled
Orthodox; those who remained were styled Unitarians.
Since the Society was divided, the pulpit has been suppli-

# YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published weekly at the office of the Boston Recorder.

Price One Dollar a year—six copies for five dollars.

Contents of No. 16.—The Library. The Sorrows of CONTENTS OF NO. 16.—The Library. The Sorrows of a Rover, (with an Engraving.)—Narrative. Interesting Narrative.—Religiom. A little Girl's Religious Experience.—Natural History. Batterflies, (with an Engraving.)—Sabbath School. Fidelity among Teachers.—The Nursery. How to be Happy. The Deaf and Dumb Sisters.—Editorial. Visit to Bowdoin College. Consequence of Disobedience.—Poetry. The DyingChild.

# NOTICES.

NOTICES.

I'T The Annual Sermon before the Alumni of the Theological Seminary in Andover, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Dimick, of Newburyport, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. in the Chapel of the Seminary.

G. W. Blaoden, Scribe.

The Executive Committee of the American Doctrinal Tract Society, will meet at the Depository, on the third Monday, 16th of September next, at 9 of clock, A. M. Jonan Perritos, Secty. Braintree, Aug. 29, 1235.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIG. MISSIONS.

The Twenty-fourth annual meeting of this body, will be held t Philadelphia, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, on the at Philadelphia, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, on the third Wednesday (18th) of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Preacher, Rev. Thomas McAuley, D. D., L. L. D.; alternative, Rev. William McMurray, D. D. 27 The Corporate and Honorary Members are requested to call at the American Sunday School Union Honos in thesaut st. where places will be assigned to them during their continuance in the American.

# Literary.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

[From our Correspondent.]
I send you the Statistics of the Commencement here. e-holders universally, of such language as that The day was uncommonly fine. Mr. Everett's Oration d in the article on the "character of Washing- was long, but very rich in historical illustrations. His They consider it "too sweeping." They subject was the Progress of Society. The Commencethold that Washington was a 'hypocrite, a ment exercises evidently gave great satisfaction to the naa manstealer, guilty of perjury, &c. They merous and very respectable assembly. Forty-eight\*

ally appeared), the readers of our Philadel-| guage. Of course they condemn the use of such | new mambers of College have already been admitted. | Luber Clark, Waltham, Edward Josiah Stearns, Bed-This is the largest number ever admitted at Commencetion. We are glad to learn it. So much is gained ment. Should there be the usual increase at the close of the vacation, Amherst will have a Freshmen Class of eighly or ninety. The prospect certainly is that the

class will be larger than ever entered before. The public exercises of the occasion were as follows: On Tuesday, P. M. Aug. 27, an Oration was delivered by the Ilon Alexander II. Everett, before the Athenian and Alexandrian Societies.

In the evening there was Pu' ic Declamation by the llowing members of the Sophomore Class: S. W. Bannister, of Brookfield; Clinton Clark, of Granby; David Eastman, of Amberst; Wm. G. Howard, of Newburyport; John Humphrey, of Amherst; George Leeds, of Dorchester; Wm. A. Peabody of Boxford; and Edward Wyman

The following is a copy of the order of exercises of

Commencement day [Wednesday:]

Forenoon. Sacred Music. Prayer.

Forenoon. Sacred Music. Prayer.

1. Salutatory Oration. W. Z. Stuart.\*

2. Essay, Sensibility to public opinion. S. R. Clark.

3. Essay. Controversy. P. Bates.

4. Essay. Prospects of Christianity. T. Stearns.

5. Philosophica: Discussion. Thought and enotion,—heir comparative influence upon oratory. P. Belding.

5. W. Harrinton.

6. Discustation. Importance of a knowledge of the hammind. R. C. Clapp.

7. Essay. Sublimity in writing. S. T. Allen.

8. Scientific Dissertation. Importance of calityating moral science. A. Y. Tuttle.

oral science. A. Y. TUTTLE.

9. Dissertation, The value of character. W. O. Col-

10. Disputation. Is it the duty of every man to partici pate in political discussions? J. C. Adams. S. Symonds.

11. Oration. American enterprise. F. Forbus.
12. Oration. Science and the classics,—the true basis of a professional education. L. R. EASTMAN.

or a professional education, L. R. EASTMAN.

13. Literary Disquisition. Imaginative literature, as affected by the progress of society. W. S. REID, Jr.

14. Oration. Political ambition. C. C. FIELD.

15. Coloquy. Monomania. (A. W. Stockwell.) G. C.
PARTRIDGE. A. W. STOCKWELL.

Degrees Conferred.

8. Oration. Responsibilities of educated men: with the alcdictory addresses. A. Bullard, Ja.

Prayer.
The Degree of A. B. was conferred on:

The Degree of A. B. was conferred on:
Sereno Timothy Abbot, Andover, John Calvin Adams, Bangor, Me. Stephen Thompson Allen, Heath, Luther Horne Angier, Southborough, Philander Bates, Southampton. One of the Medical Philander Bates, Southampton, Sunford Russel Clark, Brattleboro', Vt. William Oliver Collins, Somers, Conn. Lucius Root Eastman, Montague. Charles B. Hyde Fessenden, Sandwich. Caleb Clesson Field, Northfield, Franklin Forbes, Boston, James Madison Goodhue, Newton. James Bryant Hadley, Wenham. Chancey Austin Hall, Blandford. Eli Whitney Harrington New Braitire. Hosea Daton Humphreys, Canton, Conn. Joniel Mansfield, Jr. Lyanfield. Francis Ferdinand Marshur, Alexandria, D. C. Philetus Montague, Norfolk, N. Y. George Cotton Pattridge, Hatfield. Albert Lemuel Payson, Salem. Isaac Clark Pray, Jr. Boston. William Shields Reid, Jr. Lynchburg, Va. Martin Smith, Elyria, Ohio. Timothy Stearns, Billerica. Amos Wright Stockwell, Stephen Stond, Boston. Enoch Thomas, Glasgow, Del. Anson Yale Tuttle, Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Martin, Philadelphia, P. J. Stocken, Marshursted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Stocken, P. J. Boston. Enoch Thomas, Glasgow, Del. Anson Yale Tuttle, Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Stocken, P. J. Boston. Enoch Thomas, Glasgow, Del. Anson Yale Tuttle, Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White, Philadelphia, P. J. Boston. Barkhamsted, Con. John Flavel White,

ker, Georgo Eastman, Horatio B. Hackett, Israel Hills, Joseph W. Jenks, James L. Merrick, Benjamin Schneider, and William S. Tyler; also upon, Franklin Ripley, Esq. alumnus of Dartmouth College, and Rev. William Tobey,

alumnus of Union College.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Henry Chapman, Esq. and Rev. George C. Shepard. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Henr Mills of Auburn Theological Seminary, and Rev. James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont.

Substitute for John A. Burnham, who is necessarily absent

WILLIAMS COLLEGE. Commencement Aug. 21. Salutatory Oration in Latin. JONAS DARTON, Ches

Oration .- The Hetaeria. HUBBARD BEEBE, Pitts-Reld.

Conference.—The Statesman and the Radical. An-NER B. WARNER, Northampton, Lewis Allen, Hinsdale.

Clinton, N. Y.

Oration.—Sentiments suited to the close of College
Life. Wm. E. Dixon, Enfield, Ct.

Conference.—Conscience and Prejudice. Samuel.
Day, Wrentham. Thomas K. Fessenden Brattle-

LORD, Bridgeport, Ct.

Oration.—Geaus. Horace F. Clark, Adams, New a large wheel.

On the thir

years a Tutor in the Institution, was appointed Professor of Chemistry. The Rev. John Whiton, of Salina, N. Y. and Emerson Davis, Principal of Westfield Academy, were added to the Board of Trustees, and Eli T. Mack, A. M.

Twenty students have been admitted to the next Freshen class, and the number is expected to be at least doubled.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY .- Commencement on Wednesday last. The following is a list of the exercises. Exercises of Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

ford B. A Dissertation. "The Effect of Maritime Enterpri-

15. A Dissertation. "The Effect of Maritime Enterprises in the Intellectual Character of a riation." Abid Abbot Evernore, Witton, N. H.

14 A Torensic Disputation. "Whether the Diversities of Individual Character be owing more to Physical than Mora Causes." Hiram Heith Curtis. Stoughton, William

Macl, Salem.

15 A Political Disquisition. "On what does the Security of our Institutions depend?" Fisher Ames Harding,

Dove. 16 An English Oration. "Enthusiasm." Wm. Whi-

16 An English Oration. "Enthusiasm." Wm. Whiting, Concord.
17, A Foreasic Disputation. "Whether it be Possible or Deirable to free the Mind from Superstitious Associations," Henry Yancey Gray, Charleston, S. C. Joseph Harrigton, Roxbury.
18, A Dissertation. "The Field opened for men of Enterpties in the West." Moses Kelly Groveland, N. Y.
19, An English Oration. "De Mortus Nil nisi Benam. Henry Warren Torrey, Boston.
20, A Deliberative Discussion. "The Expediency of Interpation by one Nation in the Civil or Public Contest of others." John Houser Dis, Newton, Frederick Augustus Witney, Quincy.

celebrated as usual, on Thursday. The Poem was by Professor Longfellow of Maine, and the Oration by the Hon Edward Everett. The Hon. John Quincy Adams had been expected to deliver the oration, but was prevented by the state of his health; the failure became known

AUBURN TREOLOGIC AL SEMINARY.—The anniver-by Judson and Welch for the state, and Ellsworth and

out any serious disturbance. The papers are filled with the details of the festivities. On the second day, the streets and squares were cram-

Oration.—Sentiments suited to the close of College Life. WM. E. DINON, Enfield, Ct.

Conference.—Conscience and Prejudice. Samuel Day, Wrentham. Thomas K. Fessenden Brattle-boro.

Dissectation.—Union of the States. Nathan T. Rossetten, New York city.

Poem.—Pass of Roncesvalles. Theodore Sayaes, Ticonderoga, New York.

Philosophical Oration.—Color. Martin J. Townseen, Williamstown.

Oration before the Alumni.—Henry W. Bishop, Esq. Lenox.

First English Oration.—Moral Excellence. Willist Lord, Bridgeport, Ct.

Oration.—Genus. Horace F. Clark, Adams, New York.

Oration.—Genus. Horace F. Clark, Adams, New York.

CONCERT .- During the festival of the Three Days, in Paris, there was a concert of vocal and instrumental music of rather an unusual kind. For the instrumental part, there were 80 grand clarionetts, 11 flutes, 12 hautboys, 20 trumpets, 16 drums, and 100 other instruments. The vocal performers were 200 men, and 100 women. The opening of this concert was announced by between three and four hundred drums, which as a French paper remarks, produced silence.

BRITISH POLITICS .- The following is from the London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. The 1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Joseph Lovering, King's letter to the Bishops, to which the writer refers,

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Joseph Lovering, Charlestown.
2. A Conference. "Common Sense, Genius, and Learning. Their Characteristics, Comparative Value, and Success," by George Inglis Crafts, Charleston, S. C. David Stoddard Greenough, Roxbury, Daniel Fletcher Webster, Boston.
3. An Essay. "The Profession of the Teacher." Daniel Walde Higginson, Cambridge.
4. A Colloqual Discussion. "The Moral Effect of Public and Domestic Amusements." George Edward Elis, Boston, Morrill Wyman, Charlestown.
5. A Conference. "The Prospects of a Scholar, Politician, and an Independent Gentlemen, in the United States." James Loring Baker, Hingham, Charles Warren Hartshorn, Taunton, John Osgood Stone, Salem.
6. An Essay. "The Tendency of Fashionshle Life to turn Night into Day and Day into Night." Thomas Wigglesworth, Boston.
7. A Colloquial Discussion. "The Effect of Controversion of the respect which they were disposed to pay the Royal injunctions.

tributed to the respect which they were disposed to pay glesworth, Boston.

7. A Colloquial Discussion. "The Effect of Controversy on Partizans and on the Public." Thomas Belton, Leicester, N. Y. Federick Parker, Carlisle.

8. A Conference. "Contemporary and Subsequent Narratives of Historical Events," Charles Jarvis Bates, Boston; Richard Sharpe Young, Boston.

9. A Literary Disquisition. "The Influence of Ancient Art upon Ancient Literature." Charles Jackson, Boston.

10. A Literary Discussion. "The Poet of an Early Age and of a Civilized one." William Debon, Boston, Charles Alfred Welch, Boston.

11. A Dissertation. "The Respect due from Conquertors to Works of Art." Wm. Mackay Prichard, Concord.

12. A Philosophical Discussion. "Comparative Utility of the Moral and Physical Sciences in the Present Age," a systematically brilsed, of whom 1880 are yet registered and first properties." A systematically brilsed, of whom 1880 are yet registered and state of these elections, it appeared from the evidence befor a the Committee, that 2,661 persons were asystematically brilsed, of whom 1880 are yet registered and ship letters were received on Saturday and Sonday. Friday to Monday fifteen thousand—this besides the a systematically brilsed, of whom 1880 are yet registered and ship letters, newspapers, &c.

entitled to vote. At two different periods before 1823. entitled to vote. At two different periods before 1823, two offices in the Custonis were solid, and the proceeds applied as a subscription towards definying the expenses of candidates for election. It also appeared, that this corruption was presented by the Grand Jury in 1827, as a missance. The Committee, therefore, recommended, that the franchise of the brough be restricted, and that measures be taken to alter the whole system of elections; and concluded by directing the attention of the House to the fact that persons in independent circumstances had shewn themselves just as ready to receive bribes, as the most destitute.

THE FIRST PARALLELOGRAM IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Owen, we understand, has all but completed the purchase of a piece of ground behind Holland house, on the Bayswater-road, on which to try the experiment of a Parallelogram community. It is proposed to build immediately and to house the admirers of the system who may desire to establish themselves in this new order of society. There are to be obnibuses, music, recreations, etc. etc., agreeably to the plans so long promulgated by the projector. THE FIRST PARALLELOGRAM IN ENGLAND .- MC

West Indians, "John Homer Dix, Newton, Frederick Augustas Witney, Quincy.

21. An English Oration. "The Spirit of Reform." France Bowen, Boston.

Exercises of Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts.

An Oration in English, "The Spirit of Ancient and Moden Education." Mr. Thomas Hopkinson.

2. Avaledictory Oration in Latin. Mr. Benjamin Hale ty Ardrews.

The class admitted to the degree of A. B. consisted of members. No honorary degrees were conferred.

The Prises for Declamation on Thursday were awarded in fellows:

To (Hearty France) Harrington, of the senior class, a first ize; to Hiram Barreet Dennis, Martin Snow Newton, and in planters and contents that the same part of their orange them. The Indian Barreet Dennis, Martin Snow Newton, and their always a propector.

West Indian in the Journal of Commerce to Greenach, India in the Journal of Commerces to Great Harrington, and the Harrington, St. Vincents and Antigua, with references to Various other Islands, expressive of the general sense of th To Heary Francis Harrington, of the senior class, a hrst prize; to Hiram Barret Dennis, Martin Snow Newton, and Knaman Loud White, of the junior class, second prizes.

The muivrosary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was the property will soon be worth twice the property will soon be worth twice the states, their property will soon be worth twice. its present value.

## Domestic.

TRIAL OF MISS CRANDALL.

had been expected to deliver the oration, but was prevented by the state of his health; the failure became known at a late day, and Mr. E. was induced to deliver the Address which he had prepared for Yale. One loves to listen to Poets and Orates like these; we have never heard exercises before a literary society that were calculated to make a deeper and happier impression.

Dartmouth College.—Commencement Aug. 21, the day preceding there were orations before the Theological and two Literary Societies, and in the evening a sermon by the Key. Mr. Barstow of Keene, on the importance of keeping constantly in view a definite and worthy object of pursuit.

Degress conferred on Wednesday, A. B. 32, A. M. 17, M. D. 23

On Wendesday evening the Rev. Dr. Dana of Newbartport delivered an Address before the Society of Alumnion the idsal of a National Literature.

TRIAL OF MISS CRANDALL.

The case of Miss Prudence Crandall, lately bound over in Wisdaman County, for instructing children of color contract to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, came on for trial on Friday last. It was assigned, by agreement, for Threstay, on the day previous, the new States Attorney, Mr. Cleaveland, sent a note to the Court that he was suck. Messrs. Strong and Elleworth were on the spot for Miss Crandall. He was suddenly taken sick on Thursday and soon left the town. The court then assigned Mr. Welch as principal, and Messrs, Judson and Buckley as assistants, to care on the town. The court then assigned Mr. Welch as principal, and Messrs, Judson and Buckley as assistants, to carey on the prosecution. The trial commenced on Friday.

For the prosecution it was contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the provisions of the law—that it merely placed schools for colored persons under the care and supervision of the Selection and civil authority—that it did not prevent hacks from other States from attending our district schools, academies, colleges, &c.

ryport delivered an Address before the Society of Alumni on the ideal of a National Literature.

On Thirsday were the Prize Declamation; a Prize Dissertation on the Duty of Christians in respect to the Abosition of War; an Inaugural Address on the great objects of classical study, by Professor Crosby; and an Oration by Geo. A. Simmons, Esq. of Keesville, N. Y. before the Phi Beta Kappa, on the Nature and Objects of Moral Science.

that any provisions of that instrument, in relation to eitizens of the United States, could not apply to persons of Trustees: Mr. Alpheus Crosby, A. M. Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, vice Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, recently resigned.

Mr. Ira Ysung A. M. late Tutor, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, vice Professor Adams resigned. The high consideration in which Professor Adams to go continued and very valuable services were regarded have induced the Trustees to retain him still in connection with the Celleges as Professor Emeritus. with the Celleges as Professor Emeritus.

MINDLEBURY COLLEGE.—Commencement Aug. 27.
Degrees conferred, A. B. 22, A. M. 7, D. D. Rev. Absalom
Peters of New York.

AUBURN TREOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The anniversary was held on the 21st of August. An examination, continuing three days, was held the preceding week. The Senior class consisted of 18 members. The subjects of the anniversary exercises were:

"The Bible, a book for all;" "Science of Interpretation important to he Christian Minister?" "Conversion of the World;" "The Spirit, of the Age, a spirit of change;" "How to secure respect for the Christian Minister;" "Gurversion of the World;" "The Spirit, of the Age, a spirit of change;" "How to secure respect for the Christian Minister;" "Gurversion of the World;" "The Spirit, of the Age, a spirit of change;" "How to secure respect for the Christian Minister;" "Gurversion of the World;" "The Spirit, of the Age, a spirit of change;" "How to secure respect for the Christian Minister;" "Gurversion of the world;" "Power of the Press; its influence on Christian in Religion;" "Power of the Press; its influence on Christian Tie jury retired, and after su alsence of a few hours ity." "Address to the Alumin."

FOPES B.

Since our last we have received Paris papers to August 31. No news of interest, except the following from Paris itself:

Since our last we have received Paris papers to August 31. No news of merest, except the following from Paris itself:

SOUTHERN ANTI-COLONIZATION.

SOUTHERN ANTI-COLONIZATION. The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope (one of the few sla-The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope (one of the few slavery papers) is not satisfied with Dr. Porter's Letter on a demand for ZEUNER'S MUSICAL MANUAL for Sub-Colonization, and contrasts the plans of the Colonization

Society and its northern opposers, as follows: And yet, which of these two plans is the most dangerous to us! Which has done us most hart! Not that of
the open and direct abolitomsts, certainly. If slave property is made insecure—if the quiet and content of the negro is chased away—if the timid, among our own people,
eateh the alarm, and by their, weakness assist the effect
of injuring our property and lesses ining our safety—we owe
it, not to the wild fanatics, whose notions our people can
in no sort adopt—but to that other and subtler plan, which,
while equally impracticable as to what it pretends to aim

without seeking or accepting means of liberating oracleves and them, he deserves a heavier reagonace that the orator's bile,—the curses of America connecled to the rain, and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered to the rain, and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered to the rain, and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered to the rain and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered to the rain and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered to the rain and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered to the rain and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered to the form of the Virginian preachers till within about four weeks. Since them, most of the Universalist Society, having grant-to-pictic to the three were various to the constraint, and having joined the First Parish, and a size to apploigize for slavery and slaveholders, but the denounce that justification of the Virginian, then, in this passage, is not apploigize for slavery and slaveholders, but the denounce that justification of the virginian, then, in this passage, is not to apploigize for slavery and slaveholders, but the denounce that justification of the virginian of the virgi was preparing. Then will come avowed and direct Abo-lition, under the auspices of this very Society. We shall then have every mischief, every danger, every horror to encounter, that we could suffer from the immediate Abolitionist. How long it will take to effect all this, we do not pretend to say. We do not think, however, that any pretend to say. We do not think, long period would be necessary.

Fire And Murder.—The neighborhood of Summer Street was, on Tuesday evening, disturbed by loud and repeated cries of Murder, Fire, &c. which startled many people out of their beds; who hastened to the spot whence these alarming sounds proceeded.—The cause of this aprear proved to be a drankon person, who had been seized by a fit of the horrors, and who showed the most distressing tokens of terror and anguish. A sight more appalling in a single individual, cannot well be imagined. Truly might this poor creature have shricked Murder; for one of man's deadliest fues was literally murdering him. Nor did the Fire exist merely in his imagination. There was a fire the Fire exist merely in his imagination. There was a fire scorching into his soul; and raging through every limb and member of his body. "At the last, it biteth like the serpent and stingeth like the adder."

[Newburyport Herald. EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was felt in this city—and as we learn, in Fredricksburg, hat Tuesday morning about half-past 6 o'clock. The shock was so great here that the windows rattled violently. The noise of the earthquake was leard in the coal pits in the vicinity of this city, it is said, resembled that of a nighty torrent of water, rushing into them. In Mr. Brown's pit a fatal accident occurred. One of the men alarmed at the shock, seized the rope to which a bucket of coal was attached, and when raised 80 or 100 feet he lost his hold and fell back this distance, with such force as to destroy his own life and that of another workman on whom he fell.

[Richmond Tel.] is own life and that of another workman on whom he
ell.
[Richmond Tel.
The earthquake was also felt at Washington and Balti-

The business of the New Yost post office has quadru-pled within a few years. During the last week, the amount of labor dane has been immense. About ten thousand ship letters were received on Saturday and Sanday. From

Mr. Isaac Colburn, of Dedham, aged 67, spent a day at

Squantum intery, surrounded by 71, children and grand children. The New Bedford Gazette states that a school for the advention of colored children, is about to be established at New Haven, under the care of Mrs. Arthur Tappan and a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Taylor.

An original work by the Etrick Shepherd, entitled Familiar Anedotes of Sir Walter Scott, sent out to the Albany Daily Advertizer for publication by Mr. Hogg, will shortly be put to press in New York, in a neat volume.

The amount of capital invested in England in the cotton manufacture, is estimated at not less than fifteen million

## Marriages.

In this city, Mr. William Powell, to Miss Mehitable Leavitt-fr. Willis Scott, of Moscow, N. Y. to Miss Merah Ann Alexan-ler-Mr. Henry A. Huntress, to Miss Adeline C. Mears-Mr. harles Phillerich, to Mes Nancy Usber-Mr. John Hans, to

In this city, Mr. John Boco, ages see Mr. Harrey Partridge, Miss Riepakh Moor, 72.
In Dedham, Miss Agrehm, damphter of Mr. Harrey Partridge, In.—In Northampton, Mr. Jones Chris, Fl.—In Enfield, Mr. Dansie Abbe, 56.
In Sangus, Aug. 24, Mrs. Susan, wife of Ezra Upham, 49 yrs. In Sangus, Aug. 24, Mrs. Susan, wife of Exparignment of consistent, If a life of engagedness in the cause of Christ,—If a consistent of the control of constant of the Christian example—if the most patient resignation under a long Christian example—if the most patient resignation and the Mrs.

On the 2nth, Mos. Elaz. Hitchings, oz.
On the 2nth, Mos. Elaz. Hitchings, oz.
At North Brookfield, on the 22d trast. Mrs. Lucy 11. . . . .
At North Brookfield, on the 22d trast. Mrs. Lucy 11. . . . . .
Of Jonathan Cary, Esq., and doughter of Capt. Whifton Ayrs, 2d.
In Androver, July 25, Sanniel P. P. P. Punam, 4 years, youngest son of the late Smoon Putam, Esq.
In Newbury port, Daulel Foster, Naval Officer, 70. He was a subordinate officer of the troops under the continual of Gen. Lagrete, during the Revolutionary War, and for one of his gallant exploits at that time, was presented by his illustrious commander with a sword, which was in his proscession at the time of his

ecesse. In Fium Island River, Monroe Sumner, 26, belonging to Ha-echill. He had been on the marshes having; and, when drowneas in the set of currying a rope nerosa the river, one end of the had been made has to bits hour. Stoughton, Mrs. Saruh Adams, 50. Salem, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Hastings, 27. Fewerly, suddenly, Miss Adeline Shebdon, 15. Lyon, Miss Patty Hond, 75-widow Margaret Fletcher, a

42. v. Mr. Wm. Stickney, 88, the last surviving com

ige in the spring of 1775; a Sandward, Mrs. Abgail Crosby, 75. a Worcester, Mr. Ldound Murroe, 45 – Mr. Nathaniel Burt, 47, a West Roylston, whow Persis Pairbank, 39. a Brookheld, Mr. Ira Lamoon, ason of Mr. Jona. L. of Waiten-

In Brookfield, Mr. Iva Lumon, sure of Mr. Pensioner, 72, In Royalston, Mr. Jona. Gale, a revolutionary pensioner, 72, In Templeton, Mess Louise B. French. In Cashkam, Capt. John Boyd, 35, a soldier of the revolution. In Saxannah, 62, on the 6th of August, Mr. John Hunt, of leston, formerly a merchant of Northfield, Mass. 29, In Jeckendyale, Mr. George Cook, formerly o. Boston, 22. In Jeckendyale, H. Br. Aales S. Allen, of Bridgepott, Conn., e and his wife were on their return home from a tour through the Western States, where he was taken sick, and died of bilious ever.

# Ca. C. MERRIAM, Springfield, will speedily publish, Dick on the Laprovement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge. The work will be stereotyped in the disordering bern, to correspond with their editions of Dick's Christian Philosopher, Philosophy of Acignon, and Philosophy of a Pature

OR Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington at THE DOCTRINE OF DIVINE EFFICIENCY, defe By Edward D. Griffin, D. Pressident of Williams Congr. S. Love the truth and peace,"
REVIEW OF PROF. NORTON'S STATEMENT of Rea

A MANUAL

TOR YOUNG CHURCH MEMBERS. By Leonard Bacon,

Postor of the Prost Church in New Haven.

CONTEXTS. Chap. I. Constitution and rights of the Apostolic Churchs. Chap. 2. The Orders of in Church. Chap. 3. Ordinances and Scriennopies. Chap. 4. Duties of Church Members. Chap. 4. Duties of Church Members as Professions of Religion. Chap. 7. Relation of Church Members as Professions of Religion. Chap. 7. Relation of Church Members as Professions of Religion. oxiny = Introduction; thou, I. Dr. Fitch's Theory; chap, ir. Thilor's Theory; chap, J. Motre of two other witters; p. I. Menning and Origin of Coronit Nature; chap, 5, hiving sourcy; thap, b, hoportance and Incomes chap, 5, hiving sourcy; thap, b, hoportance and Incomes

REVIEW OF PROF. NORTON'S STATEMENT of Reasons

more concise, better arranged, and more complete than any I have ever yen. All schools where thistory is studied, and especially Sunday Schools where children are taught Bible History, should be supplied with Charles, to assist the memory, and fix important facts more permanently on the mind of the pupil. For sale by the dozen or single, by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO., No. 35 Washington street.

Sept. 4.

# NTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE, delivered before the American Institute of Instruction at Boston, August 1233, (on the Means of Promoting Intelligence and Happiness among the people of the Luited States. By William Sullivan, one of the officers of the Institute. This day published by CARTER, HENNALL.

FIGHE DOCTRINE OF DIVINE EFFICENCY, defended against certain modern speculations. By Edward D. Gradon, D. D. President of Williams College, REVIEW of Prof. Norton's Statement of Reasons for not believing the Doctrines of Trinitarians, concerning the nature of God and the person of Christ. Just received by WM. PERCE. Sept. 4.

# Bowdoin Hall School FOR BOYS-12 ROWDOIN STREET. F7ACATION expires, Monday, Sept. 2d. Sept. 4, 2w. C. H. ALLEN, Principal.

RNOM the success which has attended the beginning, the
subscriber proposes to continue his Family School. The
sust term will commence Oct. 21st, under the particular care of
Miss Many C. Wirryans. Strict attention is paid to the nansers and morals of the upplies and every facility affectly them
or the acquirement of a good education. EBENEZIS CAY.
Escignary, Sept. 30, 1853.

# Improved Hearing Trumpet.

FEMILS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable master, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of these who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of render to extraction as distinct between the control of the sense who are immediately near each other.

A few of the above Elastic Trumpets are received and for sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 40, Milk street, ethdwet. Sept. 4. WATCHES.

Thomas A. Davis, aporter of Watches, No. 1, Washington street,

Wish As constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of GOLD II B AND SILE ER WATCHES, which will be sold, whole-sale and crimit, at tair prices.

3.7 Watches exchanged. Sm\* Sept. 4. A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a graduate of Yale College, who has had some experience in the business of instruction, A has had some experience in the business of instruction, wishes employment as a Teacher for one, two, or three years, suitable references given if required, Address C. T. Tonger, Chelses, Mass., through the Post office.

Sept. 4.

# WANTED.

BOY from the country, 15 or 16 years of age, as an Appren lice in a Store. Good recommendations will be required luquire at this office.

Sept. 4.

# BLACKING AND INK.

YORCROSS'S SPONGE BLACKING, warranted of the very first quality, put up in any sized packages that may be wanted, and in prime order for shipping.

AL\*-0.—Norcross's Liquid Ink, in vartous sized, Bottles, and by the Gallon, warranted equal in quality to any kind now in use. he Gallon, warranted equal to the manufacturers prices, by For Sale in any quantity, at the manufacturers prices, by Jan. 20. 16. F. S. & N. CABRUTH, No. 4, Long Wassf.

Cords of Wood by

merated Spindles then building

wages paid

Aggregate or total amount of

A PETRIFACTION.—Baron Steuben died of apoplexy

CHRISTIAN LIBRARY ..... Twelve P.

## POETRY.

From Blackwood's Mazazine for August. THE WATER-LILY. BY MRS. HEMANS.

The Water Lilies, that are serene in the calm ele-o less serene among the black and scowling wave [Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

Oh! beautiful thou art, Bright Lily of the wave! n fearless grace with every swell, ems't as if a spirit meekly brave Dwelt in thy cell:

Lifting alike thy head Of placid beauty, feminine yet free, Whether with foam or pictured azure spread The waters be.

What is like thee, fair flower, atle and the firm? thus bearing up blue sky that alabaster cup, As to the shower? Oh! Love is most like thee, The Love of Woman; quivering to the blast Through every nerve, yet rooted deep and fast, 'Midst Life's dark sea.

And Faith—oh! is not Faith
Like thee, too, Lily? springing into light,
Still buoyantly above the billow's might,
Through the storm's breath?

Yes, linked with such high thoughts,
Flower, let thine image in my bosom his!
Till something there of its own purity
And peace be wrought:

Something yet more divine
Than the clear, pearly, virgin lustre shed
Forth from thy breast upon the river's bed,
As from a shrine.

# HARVEST HYMN.

God of the year!—with songs of praise
And hearts of love, we come to bless
Thy bounteous hand, for thou hast shed
Thy manna o'er our wilderness,—
In early spring-time thou didst fling
O'er earth its robe of blossoming— Rose quickening in thy blessed ray.

And now they whiten hill and vale, And hang from every vine and tree, Whose pensile branches bending low, ed bow'd in thankfulness to thee,-The earth with all its purple isles, Is answering to thy genial smiles, And gales of perfume breathe along, And lift to thee their voiceless song. God of the seasons! Thou hast blest The land with sunlight and with showers,

That I might learn his statutes well." See.

After this pasim was sung he prayed,—but such a prayer had not often been heard in that place. Solemn and awful language, on flame with heaven's own spirit, and big with holy desires, marked this own spirit, and big with holy desires, marked this effort of his impassioned soul. That prayer was heard in heaven; for such a prayer can never be made in vaiu. It produced an unutterable effect on every heart; and the impression it made on mine is, at this moment, among my liveliest and dearest recollections.

His text was,—" Godlings is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." I will not attempt to give even a skeleton of the overpowering sermony to give even a skeleton of the overpowering sermony to perform its office. Unlike many of the pulpit efforts which I had been accustomed to hear, it was not characterized by polished periods and classical elegance, but by the thunder and lightning of mount Sinni. It was a storm which shook the soul, and raised up all its powers. The preacher was evidently in awful earnest;—his lifted arm, his swelling voice, his beaming eyes, denoted the man who dently in awful earnest;—his fitted arm, his swelling voice, his beaming eyes, denoted the man who felt the importance, and believed the truth of what he said. Until now, he sustained himself in firm and perfect self-possession; but when he came to advert to his former situation, and point out the very seat he had occupied among his hearers, his firmness deserted him. His eyes swam in tears—his vaice fell down into interrupted and trendling are in the same that here is weak agreeful that when, in a former communication, it was said that little has been accommunication, it was said that little has been accommunication.

preaching.

While this delightful work was in progress, the following hymn was composed by one of the prisoners and sung by them in their meetings; and as it gives a very impressive and accurate view of the power and character of this display of saving mercy power and character of this display of saving mercy to the doubly lost, I will insert it here for the grati-fication of the reader:

"Rejoice, O my soul, see the trophies of grace Sabmitting to Jesus and shouting his praise; Like doves to their windows, or clouds through the sky From sin's darkest borders for safety they fly. This strong balted dungeon is vocal with prayer, And joy rolls her art through the sky of despair; This strong held of Satan is tembling to fall, The power of Jebovah is seen by us all. The angel of mercy can visit a cell, And on the dark becom of misery dwell. The sunbeams of heaven can shine from above, And glow on our midnight a rainbow of love.

All giorious Eternal! we tremble and fear; How awful this place is, we know Thou art here! In thy dreadful presence adoring we fall, Well pleas'd to be nothing, and Thou all in all!"

I must ask the indulgence of the reader for intro-ducing another hymn, by the same author, which also exhibits the true extent and glory of the work, in contrast with the darkness and misery which pre-ceded it. It is inscribed to Mr. Robbins:

" I was in prison and ye came unto me. "Around our horizon no twilight was streaming.
Nor faint twinking star shot a ray thro' the gloon;
No taper of life in our dungeons was gleaming.
But darkness and death roll'd dismay thro' our tomb. When, clear as the sun, rob'd in beams of the morni He rose on our durkness with soul-cheering ray; To temples of worship our dungeons transforming, And pouring around us the noon-blaze of day, And poaring around us the moon-blaze of day, In every hall now an altar is burning, And incense of praise rolls from many a heart; The ransom'd of Christ are to Zion returning, With firm resolution no more to depart. How sweet is the sound! holy anthems are ringing, And cell back to cell echoes triumph and praise! And while to the theme of salvation I'm singing, The glory of God bursts around in a blaze! My soul, biess the Lord! be his meroy forever The theme of my song and the flame of my heart And from his commands may I wander no more! Nor from his dear service one moment depart! Go on, sent of God! See! all ripe for the sickle Go on, sent of God: See: all ripe for the sience. The harvest is waving, and bright in your view; Confide not in man, all inconstant and fickle, But trust in the Lord ever faithful and true."

In the course of about five months, this showe of divine mercy passed completely by and went off, after watering richly that sterile region, and causing it to brighten with the fairest promises of a glorious harvest. Never was there a work of grace more it to brighten with the fairest promises of a glorious harvest. Never was there a work of grace more pleasing in its developement, more thorough in its searchings into the heart, or that will in my firm opinion, be more lasting in its joyful effects. There were no enthusiastic ravings—none of the mysticism of fanatics; but every part of the work was characteristic of the deep and reforming energies of the Spirit of God on the soul. That there were some who banished their serious convictions from their minds there can be no doubt; and some who entered the race run well only for a season, and then turned back is equally probable. These are dark spots from which no bright display of saving mercy is ever perfectly free. But I am, on the other hand, just as firmly persuaded, that as many as thirty of those who were then outcasts from society, became opmon, he more tasting in its joyful effects. There were none of the mysticism of fanatics; but every part of the work was characteristic of the deep and reforming energies of the Spirit of God on the soul. That there were some who banished their serious convictions from their minds there can be no doubt; and some who entered back is equally probable. These are dark spots from which no bright display of saving mercy is ever perfectly free. But I am, on the other hand, just as firmly persuaded, that as many as thirty of those who were then outcasts from society, became free citizens of the Redeemer's kingdom, and will walk with hinri white" in the world of glory.

From the preceding rapid sketch of a work of grace in a State Prison, the following affecting truths torce themselves inferentially upon the mind.

1. The most abandoned among the sons of men, are fully within the saving influences of Gospel truth, when it is judiciously applied to the conscience and heart.

2. State Prisons are too much perfected in the less and represented the matter, at least in this climat:—physical, and moral and intellectual.

And herein, permit me to say it, consists one of the United States, and particularly those of New England, expect to sow one day and reap the next, as it were. They good the united States, and particularly those of New England, expect to sow one day and reap the next, as it were.

They will not wait for appropriate results. They judge of men and things—and it is well they do—by their fruits. But which are the appropriate fruits of men, things—and it is well they do—by their fruits. But which are the appropriate fruits of men, things—and it is well they do—by their fruits. But which are the appropriate fruits of men, things—and it is well they do—by their fruits. But which are the appropriate fruits of men, things—and it is well they do—by their fruits. But which are the appropriate fruits of the fellow citizens, is described examined. The latent the matter, at least in the least to men, permit the united st

And pleasy of it beam unless.
To cross the seed remained heavy.

Religious.

Religious.

For the Button Recorder.

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For the Button Recorder.

To grow the seed remained heavy.

For the Button Recorder.

To grow the seed remained heavy.

For the Button Recorder.

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To grow the seed remained heavy.

For the Button Recorder.

The was in the speed of Deal that Rev., John Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the first of this grow that the two controls the place in prisoner. It was not not controlled the present of This test the place in prisoner.

It was in the speed of Deal that Rev., John Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the two controls and proceeded in the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the Robbins with the speed of Deal that the two districts with the Robbins with the two districts with the Robbins with the present of the Robbins with the two districts with the Robbins with the Robb

eard in heaven; for such a prayer can never be and say—farewent: I hey toated me with their best made in vain. It produced an unutterable effect on very heart; and the impression it made on mine is, the third was full, and so were theirs; but they to the moment, among my liveliest and dearest resolutions.

His text was,—" Godlings is profitable unto all "When it is well with you, think of the Hebrew!"

# Sabbath Schools.

study the Scriptures, and learn the mind and sill of Manufacture of Cotton in the United States.—We good,"

Manufactive of Cotton in the United States.—We proceed according to our promise, to give further statements of the state of the Cotton manufacture in the United States in 1831, as collected by the Committee of the New York Convention. In our paper of Saturday last, we showed that there were in 12 States of the Union, 795 cotton mills with a capital of \$40,714,984, manufacturing annually 77,751,316 lbs. of Cotton, or 214,882 bales of 361, 86 100 lbs.

Number of Spindles

Do. of Looms

Do. of Looms

33,506

Pounds of Yarn sold

Yards of Cloth made

Pounds of Cloth made

Pounds of Cloth

Males employed

Males employed

Females unployed

Pounds of Starch used

Barrels of Flour for sizing

Cords of Wood burnt

The Control of States study the Scriptures, and learn the mind and sill of God."

I wish Mr. M.'s remarks did not convine me that his personal observation has not extended beyond a few of the more populous cities and twins of New England, for they would be greatly in my favor; and not in my favor, merely; but in favor of virtue and piety. They would show larger aid less questionable results, (I speak still of immedate results) of the Sunday School system. Still three are some Christian parents connected with these shools, and a still larger number of the very class of persons, constituting the majority of our SundaySchool teachers—the very persons from whom, as a general rule, every thing is to be hoped, in times of revivals, let their occupation be what it may. I think it would be found upon examination that it least 20,000 out of the 30,000 scholars mentioned probably more belong to those two classes of the community, viz. Christian parents, of the younger and middle aged ranks of life, and the afult of nearly adult children of Christian parents; leaving 10,000 yet unaccounted for. But I must leave this part of the subject for a future communication.

I had proposed, in my remarks in the Recorder of Aug. 14th, to treat this subject in a manner somewhat differently; that is, to suggest improvements. But I findit difficult to do so, to any consderable extent, till I have explained some of the pints in which Mr. M.'s opinion seems to differ from my own.

Own,
Here let me remark that I have the highest con-Here let me remark that I have the highest confidence in Sunday Schools, prospectively considered; and in those who view the subject as Mr. N. does. They are co-workers with God, in a great cause; the cause of God. Still they may err in some points. "To err is human." They may detect me in error. I hope they will; for I had much rather fod my present opinions on the subject in question to be incorrect, than theirs; inasmuch as I love to see fruits produced, if they are really perfect ones, immediately after planting. In general, however, I do not expect it; nor is it to be expected by those who well consider the matter, at least in this climats—physical, and moral and intellectual.

And herein, permit me to say it, consists one of

THE DIFFERENCE.—Mr. Forest the American Trage-dian, has amassed a fortune, it is said, of \$100,000 by his profession, and he is yet a young man.

This is all very well, in the estimation of some wise political economists, who, nevertheless, raise a hoe and cry about priesterall, bankruptey, and rain, because here and there a devoted clergyman receives a competent sup-port. To amuse and politate community, deserves a rich reward; but he who instructs the minds, and improves the hearts of his fellow citizens, is deserving of only kicks and reproaches. Who can doubt the truth of this?

and in respect to every slave, their present condition might be changed for a legal and well regulated guardianship,—a guardianship which should ope-rate efficiently in preparing its subjects to exercise might be changed for a legal and well regulated guardianship,—a guardianship which should operate efficiently in preparing its subjects to exercise and enjoy all the priviliges of free citizens of the United States; and attended with such regulations as should secure to them the enjoyment of those rights, as soon as prepared for them. This, we suppose, some would call immediate emancipation, which does not invest the enancipated with a such a change as we have mentioned might take place to-day, but we believe that it might take place to-day, but we believe that it might take place to-day, but we believe that a great many agree with us. We fissent from the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society, because we think it opposes slavery on bad principles, in a bad spirit, and is doing much more to retard than to accelerate the termination of the evil, it is not interest to provide the result. It is not interest to accelerate the termination of the evil, it is not interest on picty that pervades it. The mother must be a Control of the different of the control of the different of the control of the contro In this, we believe that a great many agree with us. We dissent from the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society, because we think it opposes slavery on bad princi-ples, in a bad spirit, and is doing much more to re-tard than to accelerate the termination of the evil. tard than to accelerate the termination of the evil. It is not just, to accuse all who oppose that society, of wishing for the continuance of slavery. Nor is it fair to count all the friends of immediate e manciition, as friends of that society. [Vt. Chronicle.

TEN AND COFFEE DRINKING.—The London Lancet gives an account of a meeting of the Lond. Med. Soc. at which a discussion arose concerning the effects produced by the habitual use of ten and coffee. A react behad occupied among his bearers, his firmness descreted him. His eyes awam in tears—his voice fell down into interrupted and trembling a centra-and his mind became perfectly unnerved.

Sympathy inspired his feelings in his congregation—every eye was moistoned—spire school to sigh—mingled, ungovernable contions.

With this sermon commenced a glorious revival or religion in the Prison. That moral, and long, and much neglected waste began to exhibit the backs of promise; that spiritual desert began to snale with freshness and bloom; and after twenty years of famine, more dreadful than that which devoured the plenty of Egypt, the Lord began to provide the dying souls of His creatures. Angels, back the short of the streams of his grace, had speed a festod for this because the happy time under consideration. But now he seem began to change; the wilderness and the solitory place began to rejoice, and the desert to blossom as the rose. Mr. Robbins, at he request of the Superintendent, continued there about five months, during which time, I have as much evidence as any such case admits of, that one half of the prisoner every indulgence which reason coolid ask. Solbath Schools were established, Bible classes were formed; and the Prison, to say, that he cordially co-operated with Mr. R. and granted the prisoner every indulgence which reason coolid ask. Solbath Schools were established, Bible classes were formed; and the Prison, to say, that he cordially co-operated with Mr. R. and granted the prisoner every indulgence which reason coolid ask. Solbath Schools were established, Bible classes were formed; and the Prison, to say, that he cordially co-operated with Mr. R. and granted the prisoner every indulgence which reason coolid ask. Solbath Schools were established, Bible classes were formed; and the Prison, to say, that he cordially co-operated with Mr. R. and granted the prisoner every indulgence which reason coolid ask. Solbath Schools were established, Bible classes were formed; and the Prison, to say, that he

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lar. For saic by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington of the self-time of the edition of this beautiful specimen of American literature has been already taken up.

More than one half of the edition of this beautiful specimen of American literature has been already taken up.

A distinguished Congregational pastor in a very recent letter to the publisher, in alluding to Wayland's Discourses, remarks—some of the Discourses in this volume I had being the said and original thinker.

\*\*Some of the Discourses in this volume I had being that with great pleasure and benefit; it is with add were new to me. I have been reading the portions of it well and original thinker, as well as a scientific man. What is best offall, in Dr. Wayland's volume, is the piety with which it is imbued. It is a great addition to our evangelical literature."

\*\*HISTORICAL CLASS BOOK.\*\*

\*\*CARTER, HENDEE & CO. (successors to Richardson, Lord & Irollevolk.) at the Boston S. Asod Book Depository, No.

A Pethifaction.—Baron Steuben died of apoplexy at Steuben, Oneida Co. N. Y. in Nov. 1795. Agreeably to his request his remains were wrapped in his cloak, enclosed in a plain coffin, and deposited in a grave without a stone.—Many years after, as we learn by a memoir in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, his body was disinterred for the purpose of burial in another place, and it was found to have passed into a complete petrifaction, and is believed to remain in that state to this day. The features of his face were as unchanged as on the day of his interment.

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EMERSON'S NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC—Parts I
and II.—Emerson's Arithmetic is now adopted in the most re-

10, 294,944.

[ N. Y. Gazette.

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tance. We would advise every mother to person the book au-tire.—Harcester Yeoman.

Er We have read with much satisfaction this small volume, and we do not believe there is a mother in the world who may not derive benefit from its person. It is ruly an American book and an excellent volume.—New York Exampelist. Aug. 23.

THE CHOIR-Second Edition.

THE CHOIR—Second Edition.

UST published by PERSINS & MARYIN, 114 Washington street, THE CHOIR or Union Collection of Church MuConsisting of a great variety of Pasim and Hynn Tunes, thems, &c., Original and Selected. Including many beautiful specia, from various authors, harmonized and strangel exeasily for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the BoxActiony of Music: Editor of the Handel and Haydn Coll.
Church Music, &c. Second Edition.

Aug. 22.

Valuable Elementary School Books.

BROWN & PIERCE, 130 Washington street, (at sign of hooks and apparatus) have just published, FIRST LESSONS IN GEOLOGY, for the use of Families and Schools. The progress made in Geology within a few years, especially in our own country, is unparalleled in the history of science. It is one of great importance and useful, as facts will show. Until within a few years past, all the coppers used in this country was brought from Europe. But a rock has recently been discovered in various places, from which it is made at so cheap a rate, and of so good a quality, as entirely to prevent the importation of that article.

Chrome yellow was once sold for sixteen dollars a pound; but since the discovery of shearyers.

ered in various places, from which it is made at so cheng a rate, and of so good a quality, as entirely to prevent the importation of that article.

Chrome yellow was once sold for sixteen dollars a pound; but since the discovery of chromate of iron in this country, and the mode of changing it into the chromate of lead, that beautiful paint is sold at fifty cents a pound, it not at a still lower price. The price of sixteen can be appropriated, to curich the treasures of wealth, and how abundant are the resources of the earth, in resources of industry, and or individual and national prospecity.

BARNUN'S INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC for young children, containing mental exercises. Illustrated by engravings. By H. L. Barnum. The author says, The design of this little book is to unfold principles, by taking an intellectual view of operations, without leading children through the dark mazes of Arithmetical rules. In writing, this book the author kept these objects in view, viz. In the first place, to explain the principle of the character of the work, as an intellectual exercise reduced to the capacity of young minds.

FIRST LESSONS IN GEOMETRY, for the use of achoole and families. By J. Holbrook. Numerous teachers of infant and primary schools, when asked what study was most agreeable to their pupils, have answered, Geometry. No science has an general or intimate a relation to all other science—to Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, or Mineralogy—or Geometry. Non science has an general or intimate a relation to all other science—to the teachers and special or intimate a relation to all other science—to the the capacity of children even and accordingly well adapted to the capacity of children even and executingly well adapted to the capacity of children even and executingly well adapted to the capacity of children even and executingly well adapted to the capacity of children even and executingly well adapted to the capacity of children even and executingly well adapted to the capacity of children even and executi

these teachers who have been added to each church annually; which, I am sorry to say, would not be a very large number. Still, if we could determine the number was greater than it would have been had Sunday Scoools never existed, it might help bein constantly applied to all the useful and hearts. This is an entirely neve book, and the publisher bein the number was greater than it would have been had Sunday Scoools never existed, it might help bein constantly applied to all the useful and hearts. This is an entirely neve book and the publisher bein the same compass and at the work of the same compass and at the united with the church, during the last nine years, and it is easily and united with the church, during the last nine years, than if Sunday Schools had never been known.

We come now to the "30,000 scholars" of which Mr. Marsh speaks with so much triumph;—and would to Heaven I could join him in it.

Let me ask, however, Who are these scholars' We will let Mr. M. answer. "Some of our schools were night feet four inches. Given the country in which the Gath, the champion of the Philistines, who was slain by David, measured six cuits and a public of the school of the sentence o

LOWTH'S ISAIAH.

WILLIAN HILLIARD has in the press, and will shortly publish, lastan, a new translation, with a preliminary dissertation and notes, critical, philological and explanatory, By Robert Lowth, D. D., Lord Bishop of Loudon. From the tenth London edition, corrected and revised, avo. 1853. Aug. 23.

HISTORICAL CLASS BOOK.

CARTER, HENDEE & CO. (successors to Richardson, Lord & Holbrook.) at the Boston S. Sool Book Depository, No. 131 Washington street, have this day published.

THE HISTORICAL CLASS BOOK, containing sketches of History from the beginning of the world to the end of the Ro. man Empire in Italy, A. D. 478. By William Sullivant, In Lindau Sallivant, In Lindau Sallivan

the Latin laguage.

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The American Monthly Review says of Doct. Webber's Grammar, "the anthor has treated the subject with great acuteness—he has resorted to explanations which reward examination by imparting a well defined meaning, resulting from therough induction—the syntax surpasses that of any of the Grammars in common use; the rules are expressed with great care, and generally with all the clearness which the subject admits. We think the plan of the Syntax very judicious and successful.

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Notices of the Work.

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This work is beyond comparison before Parish's "Bible Gacitives," and Maleum's "Bible Dictionary," and for the simple purpose of a fibile Bictionary superior, by its maps, segrevings, engineering the propose of a fibile Bictionary superior, by its maps, segrevings, engineering the superior of the sup

From the Lowell Observer.

From the Lowell Observer.

This book does honor to its compiler and suthor. Aiready several Bible dictionaries have been compiled and published, each of which has had its aimire been compiled and published, each of which has had its aimire that the one named at the head of this article, will take the precedence of all others. For accuracy of definition and for variety of illustration, it is excelled by none. We can do nothing less than recommend it to all Sabbath School Scholars and to all Teachers who cannot afford to purchase the large Dictionary by Calmet, edited also by Mr. Robinson.

There is a book that every body will be glad to see. For every body needs it. Whether men believe the lible or not, it is worth reading and understanding. But Christians must understand it. They will understand it. For those who wish to be thus familiar with it, Robinson's Bible Dictionary furnishes more aid than any other book in the same compass and at the same expense. Every family that can possibly afford it, onglet of hate Robinson's Calmet. But those who cannot afford to purchase that work, will find this little volume a very tolerable substitute. They will thank him for it.

From the Boston Recorder.

Vol. XVIII-

Obis

DEA. ABNEI

Died, at New Haven, Co MAN, aged 61. Mr. K. wa Mass. In 1806 he took up dence, R. I. where he ren

most of this period, charch at present and Mr. Waterman, in w. Deacon. Early in th his family to Boston a

ed by death from protract Mr. K. though he had

for months, did not exhil disease until May. Profus then threatened immedia able however to be removed.

family of his son-in-law, Soon after this event he a one mouth from the day his remains were deport

Mr. K.s carly advantage improvement were very libe said, an *innale* taste for eral elevation of character cles. At the age of 13, he sions of divine truth; his lively and abiding at the problem eigenvalues.

peculiar circumstances h profession of his faith until Few men during a Chri have enjoyed richer spiritu made of the fruits of divine

made of the fruits of divine bition. The features of hi his social feet [8-and his were calculat A to give me the adorning to religion, should become established, jects, to which he gave his

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and screnity of mind, that a
agitated or disturbed him.
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thing was especially stells.

In the exhibition of his re thing was especially strik ces,—in all his plaus,—in the supreme bent of his sou same. From the time he the church to his death, he doubt the reality of his hope

rm trust, gave progres rised it by cheerfulness, tise. In every scene he to had become a partake d in whose soul the spice

urs, he was a pattern of , indulgent, respectful, fore his children, he ai His vie suce he labored incessantly tellectual expansion.

More than all, he sought puls. He felt and did not

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d his prayers apparent uld not be uttered. In h , morning and evening, l

culated to excite reverence a ally, though unsought, yet by become a pillar. He was de critical study of the scripture

had been in health—ser disturbed, quietly resti placidity of his mind, place where one might as he said, that "the Sa

in elevated, heav

not granted him: in the extreme p es. His friends

these precepts.

of Christian Rheturic, will be considered a very control of Christian Collays. This Library may in truth, be termed a vertical administration of the considered control of the collapse of this library are sold few and the collapse of the c

17 The books can be ordered at Lincoln, Edmends 4

TT The books can be ordered at Lincoln, Edm.

39 Washington street, in sets, or in single voice
bindings. They are numbered as follows.

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3.—Baster's Saint's Rest.

5.—Unitation of Christ.

5.—Church Bloward

5.—Church Bloward

7.—Travels of True Goddiness.

8.—Female Scripture Biography. 1st vol.

9.—do. do.

10.—Aids to Devotion.

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12.—Cecil's Remains.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL BOOKSTORE Flagg, Gould & Newman, Have just published. THE LARGER GREEK GRAMMAR, of Philip Be

AHE LARGER GREEN GRANDSON,
additions, by Prof. Rubinson.
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Is the Mode of Baption prescribed in the New Tenens; Stuart. ter's Rhetterical Reader, 5th edition. tures on Preaching and the several branches of the Office. By the late P. Doddridge, D. D.

terial Office. By the late P. Doddridge, D. D.

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Sinart's Hebrew Grammar, 4th edition.
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Sinarts Course of Hebrew Andry,
Sinarts on Greek Accents.
Winer's Greek Grammar of the New Testament.
Erucuti on Interpretation.
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On Inspiration.
Jahn's Biblical Archæology.
Sor A Platt & Theology.
Sor A Platt & Theology.
Sor A Platt & Theology.
Sor B Hall.
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Child's Instructer.

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Introduction to Buttman's Larger Greek Grammer, for go,
of Younger Students. By Prof. Robinson.
"Principles of General Grammar," by A. J. S. Bu Soc., as
lated from the French, by D. Fondick, Jr. of the Tarenga
Seminary, Andover.
"The Biblical Reader," by Pres. Porter.
"Hog's Introduction to the writings of the New Towns.
Translated from the German."

Ing's Introduction to the writings of the New Tau iranalated from the German."

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F. G. & Newman, Have just imported, a valuable selection Books from Germany, among which are the following Rosenmulier: Scholia in compend. Redacts. in a volume Rosenmulier: Scholia in Nov. Test.

Gesennus' Latin and Hebrew Lexicon. Gesenius' Latin and Hebrew Lexicon.

Hahn's Hebrew Bible.
Calvin's Epinties. S vols.
Bretschneider's Lexicon, new edit.
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Van Ess Septungint.

's Greek Testament, &c. &c. nanappa streek restament, &c. &c.

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REPOSITORY—a quarterity periodical Journal devoces a
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Andorer, dug. 21, 1838.

27 2 Author of "Philip Augustus."—"Henry Masteria; in 2 volumes. No. 31 Library of Select Noreis. REBELLION IN SCOTLAND. No. 6, Waldie's Sem-culating Library—for Aug. 20. Received this morning bi-LV, WAIT & CO.

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Disper, 1-2 Ell. selected in Russia, by Wn. Ropel
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I what is peculiarly fitted to make "The Mother at Home" in the book in the first time to the transfer of the first time to the transfer of the first time to fill the fill

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JUST received, supply of GPPSUM NECKLACES of tiful article, and fire and by WILLIAM M. WESSEL 105Washingren street. Also, A further supply of Bes in Sw.

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ment in the say Calcutta hide to the original state
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ory in Charlestown. epit Aug. 7.

JOHN 8

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T. BARNES, ... DENTIST. NO. 5 HOWARD STREET, BOSTOS. ESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the pin to No. 3 Howard street, where he will continue to the continue to t

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Watchmaker, 15 Water street, the tween Congress and Decombire street, warranted, on the most reasonable terms. He has no reale, warranted watcher, from See as Eight day Gitt and Mahogany Timepicees—together becomes it of articles usually kept in he line.

Calvin ellis, M. D. wastery. DENTISTRY

public generally, that in connexion with he public generally, that in connexion with he Physician, he cantinues to perform OPERSID TEETH. Those who may favor him with their 5s depend on their work being done at the shortest of hopes in a manner to meet their entire satisfaction.

Office, Summer street, No. 21, opposite the Trints istf.

\$50 REWARD-STOP THIEF: STOLEN from the Store of the Subscriber in Essist day, night 16th inst. the amount of some hours worth of Goods, consisting of bine and other Broadered and white Flannels, Thread Lidgeing, Fithe Lysika and Robinus, together with a very great property of the Control of the Con

SUNDAY SCHOOL my last, I endeavored to 20,000 teachers, and 20 urs, who have united

Sabbath S

last nine years, cannot b that ye shown that their converse shown that their converse shown that their converse shown the shown that their converse shown the shown that to the charteness of the shown that the charteness of the shown that the charteness of the shown that the charteness of the should be How should I rejoice if I est to solemn task which now d in true, I knew in the outset it point, and I shall pursue the sult gives me much pain. He is wap proceeds with the most per to probe the wound to the botton to amputate the limb, who body is in question. Someho sulcet of Sunday Schnols, and tarless though Christian manual to the hore. As it were, depends it in to I amentably true that do not the children of our Sunday ion of the church w Granted that there has I

ah's hand has fashioned,-